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INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,133—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	23rd Octr.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th "
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.I. EGYPT	8000	P. F. Briscoe	13th "
M* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	20th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	4th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	11th "
M* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	755	W.B. Andrews	25th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 320	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 6th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	12th Nov.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 576
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,000	21st Oct., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 24, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain R. NUNOMI, 3,224 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 2.th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th October, 1897.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAPMTON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd Oct., at 2 p.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 22nd Oct., on arrival of the Incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 5th Nov.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 22nd Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 31st Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th October, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
XERNEST SIMONS			18th Nov., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

THOS. COOK AND SONS,

BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Napels, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.

SAILING LISTS and all information on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WHAT EVERY LADY SHOULD KNOW.

THAT

THE LADY'S IMPERIAL ROVER

Is the most elegantly designed and tastefully finished Machine in the world.

LIGHTNESS and BEAUTY
combined with STABILITY.

Every Machine carefully adjusted to suit the requirements of purchasers.

THE ROVER CYCLE CO., LD.,

(Late J. K. Starley & Co., Ld.),
METEOR CYCLE WORKS, COVENTRY.
PRICE, CASH Rs. 420.

AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WORKS OF THE LATE SAMUEL LAING.

From the *Daily News*.—"The versatile and accomplished author of these thoughtful and often suggestive contributions in aid of younger seekers after knowledge is himself a good example of that indefatigable and insatiable intellectual curiosity which is the motive and secret of true science.

"All, or nearly all, the questions which are at present occupying the foremost men of science are here discussed in the clear, simple, and untechnical language of one who has mastered the subjects sufficiently to make his deepest thoughts run clear in words."

EACH VOLUME. Rs. 2-10.

HUMAN ORIGINS : Evidence from History and Science. With Illustrations. Sixteenth Thousand.
PROBLEMS of the FUTURE. Fifteenth Thousand.
MODERN SCIENCE and MODERN THOUGHT. Twenty-third Thousand.
A MODERN ZOROASTRIAN. Tenth Thousand.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS........£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME........£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency :—

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CAUTION!

BAHADUR CIGARS.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :

A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."

In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} **BOMBAY.**

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE IN THE WORLD. PRICE Rs. 250 CASH. PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD. are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY

Beg to invite attention to the

NEW STOCK OF STORES AND PROVISIONS.

Imported from the best Houses in perfectly fresh condition.

HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS of all Kinds.

WINES AND SPIRITS, BEERS AND STOUTS,

of the approved Brands only.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.

DRESSMAKERS
AND
MILLINERS
BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON

ARE NOW BEING DELIVERED

LADIES
WILL FIND THEIR
REQUIREMENTS
WELL CATERED FOR
AND
CHARGES MODERATE.

TO COMMEMORATE

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

P. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.
R. A. IRANI.
DENISON & Co.
J. F. KUTHOKE.

E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.
F. P. PEER.
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M. P. BARIA.
PESTONJEE MANECKJEE
J. N. KAPADIA.
P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES. MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANOE LANDOW, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One new English built half C spring Vis-a-Vis, with India rubber tyres, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDOWS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well known-makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embrodiery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling, Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding, etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5, only.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL under the

NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

If the POLICY be effected now it will participate in the PROFITS for the past 3 years.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled during 5 years and now exceed

Rs. 1,17,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
BOMBAY.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person LETS OFF or THROWS any FIREWORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to Law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 20th October, 1897.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

WANTED, AT ONCE, a Gentleman with a thorough knowledge of LOCOMOTIVES, and capable of giving instruction on STEAM and the STEAM ENGINE. Full particulars of experience, age, references, and copies of testimonials are required. Salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per mensem.

AN ASSISTANT with a good knowledge of MECHANICS (Theoretical and applied), is also required. Applicants should give all the above particulars required, and also state in which of the following departments they have been employed:—(a) PATTERN MAKING, (b) FOUNDRY, (c) SMITHY, (d) MACHINE TOOLS and LATHES, (e) FITTING.

Salary Rs. 100 per mensem. Only written applications will be considered, which should be addressed to the PRINCIPAL of the Institute.

C. N. WADIA,
Ag. Honorary Secretary.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rupees Fifteen per Share will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 21st (October) current, between the hours of 12-30 P.M. and 2-30 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand in the Company's Register this day, on production of Share Certificates.

Application for Dividend Warrant to be made at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C. I. E., No. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Victoria Bunder, Colaba, 20th October, 1897.

SOFT— —SHIRTS.

FOR DAY WEAR.
SOFT GAUZE
AND
GAUZE NET.

3 FOR Rs. 12.

Very comfortable wear.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI, of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.
BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.
Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 25th, 26th, and 27th, October, 1897, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited, and will be received (Superscribed "Tender for Magazines") by the undersigned, up to noon, MONDAY, the 1st November, 1897, for the construction of
(a) DYNAMITE MAGAZINE and
(b) DETONATOR „
at Antop Hill, near Matoonga, Bombay.

Each item to be Tendered for Separately.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The time within which the work will be completed should be stated in the Tender.

The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 250 as guarantee for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

VERNON B. F. BAYLEY, Bombay Agent,
The Wondilli (Deccan) Gold Mines, Ld.
Treacher's Building, Fort, Bombay, 16th October, 1897.

PORBANDAR STATE, KATHIAWAR.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are invited for the work of constructing a Shutter Weir, a Lock, Regulators and protective works in and near the River Bhadar; Dredging the River bed and Excavating Drainage Channels.

The cost of the works which will probably be executed at present, will probably amount to Three Lakhs of Rupees.

Plans, Specifications and estimate may be inspected at the office of the undersigned, and Form of Tender obtained, on and after MONDAY, the 1st November, during office hours.

Contractors should give undersigned previous notice of their intention to visit the site of the works.

Tenders will be received at noon on MONDAY, the 22nd November next.

It must be clearly understood by Tenderers that the Administrator, Porbandar State, is not bound to accept the lowest Tender or any Tender.

J. J. B. BENSON, A.M. I.C.E.,
State Engineer.
Porbandar, 15th October, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

TENDERS INVITED FOR FREIGHT CONTRACT BY THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates per ton, including rebate allowance to the Association at which owners and Agents of the Steam-ship Companies are prepared to Contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods (amounting to nearly 1,50,000 packages per year) from Glasgow and Liverpool via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:—

1. The Rates to be Tendered must be (1) for freight from Glasgow to Bombay and (2) for freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Prince's Dock.

2. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer.

3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Association must reach the Undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 23rd November next.

4. No undertaking is given so that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

For the Members of the Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

MOTILAL KANJI,
Joint Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1897.

P. S.—Draft contract can be had on application at the office of the Association.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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C. BERESFORD,
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a Additions and Subtractions.
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"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday.'—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a celluxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit, d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile, Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a maintes reprises du choc des elements qu'il a assembles, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier—Fevrier, '95.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50 m. Sun sets 5h. 33m. High water, 7-25m., 7-50a. Low water, 0-50m., 2-0a. Gymkhana Mounted Sports continued.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Mr. W. H. Rowe, of the Bombay Central Telegraph Office, who has recently been appointed a Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, leaves Bombay to-night to take charge of the Rawalpindi Sub-Division.

SHORTHAND.—Mr. Asher Moses, clerk, Traffic Manager's Office, G. I. P. Railway, has obtained the Theory certificate from Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, London. He was instructed by Mr. Anandrao Madhavrao Edwanker, 75, Dhobie Talao Road.

SHORT OF COAL.—The s. s. Hermod, Captain N. T. Nielsen, bound to Karachi with a cargo of timber, put in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, being short of coal. During the day the necessary quantity of coal having been taken on board, the vessel resumed her voyage to the Sind port last evening.

FIRE IN A MILL.—On Tuesday, a fire broke out in the Hindustan Mill, at Ripon Road, belonging to Mr. Thakersey Mulji, and was immediately extinguished by the mill manual worked by the operatives. The fire was attributed to friction caused by a stone getting in the cotton-cleansing machinery, which became over-heated and set fire to the cotton, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 200.

ARYA SUDHARMODAYA SABHA.—The twenty-second anniversary celebration of the Sabha will take place at Madhav Baugh, this evening, at 5-30, when hymns specially composed for the occasion will be sung with musical instruments, and a lecture will be delivered by Shastree Runchodjee Oodhavjee. Subject: "Marriage rites of the Hindus." Hindus are cordially invited to attend.

TRESPASS ON BOARDSHIP.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Henry E. Dunn, Chief Engineer, s. s. Afghan, prosecuted Cursun Pitamber, a washerman, with trespass in his cabin with intent to commit theft. The complainant went to the engine-room, but within two minutes he had to return to his cabin. He discovered accused trying to make a way with a pair of drawers. He pushed the accused out and raised a cry. Accused was arrested by the chief officer on the deck. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE KAKU MAGIC COMPANY.—On Sunday evening, the members of the Lad Bania community were entertained by the Lad Mandal with the magical performances of Messrs. P. P. Kaku and M. L. Kaku, of the Kaku Magic Company. The Lad Mandal is in its fourth year of existence, and during that period has given several entertainments. The two brothers satisfied the spectators with their performances, during the course of which they exhibited a good mastery over their tricks. Speeches were made at the close by Messrs. Motilal Jamnadas, Amarchand Parmar, and others, and Mr. Ramdas Kashidas Mody, the president, on behalf of the Mandal, thanked the spectators and the Kaku brothers. The gathering broke up at midnight.

DAMAUN NOTES.—A sensation has been caused at Damaun by the appearance of a communication under the signature of his Excellency the Governor of Damaun in the *Anglo-Lusitano* of the 16th instant, under the heading "Correcçao a Uma Calumnia," showing conclusively, by giving extracts from letters received by His Excellency from Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwala, the falsity of the news contained in an article, headed "Portuguese hypocrisy" in the "Arakan Times" of the 18th September last, stating that his Excellency had refused permission to two American Mission ladies from Bulsar to enter Damaun to carry out their philanthropical object of selling grain cheap to the poor. Probably this is the first time people here have become aware of the existence of the "Arakan Times," but they regret that that journal should have been entirely misinformed to publish an article which is considered a calumny against a wise and popular Governor, inasmuch as not only permission to Miss Ryan and Mrs. Lukey to enter Damaun was granted by his Excellency the Governor, but they came here and stayed upwards of a week and sold to the poor 91 bags of brown rice at half-price.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN OPIUM-EATER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Buckoo Shaik Pachoo, a Mohomedan, aged forty years, residing at New Nagpada. The deceased was a hack victoria-driver, but had ceased to work during the last three months on account of cough. He was a great opium-eater and used to swallow two annas worth of opium every day. He was very thin and emaciated. About 3 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, deceased went into a chunduikhana on the second storey of a house, on the Bhendy Bazaar Road. He purchased one pice worth of "kusumba," but before he could take it, he had a fit of coughing and went to a window. Suddenly he lost his balance, and fell out of the window on to the weather board of the first floor, and thence to the foot path below. He was picked up unconscious and bleeding from a wound over the outer side of the right eye-brow and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he never came to himself again and died on the following day. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to fracture of the base of the skull, and the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death according to the medical evidence.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER'S WIDOW.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Colaba Depot, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, regarding the concumstances touching the death of Frances Essex, aged about thirty years, widow of Squadron Quarter-master Sergeant Essex, of the 18th Hussars, who was, yesterday morning, found dead in a chair in her tent at the Colaba Dept., by her eldest daughter, Dorothy Frances Essex, aged six years and ten months. The deceased arrived in Bombay from Lucknow on the previous evening with her three children, for the purpose of proceeding home in the hired Transport Simla, sailing on the 29th instant. About half-an-hour after her arrival at the Camp, she was visited by William Murphy, Sergeant in the Second Border Regiment, stationed at Colaba. She then appeared to be sickly, pale, and worn-out. On being asked for information, she said that she was suffering from biliousness and was not feeling well. She took her tea prepared by the ayah, whom she had engaged immediately on arriving in Bombay. On being asked by the ayah whether she would require meat for her evening meal, she replied that she was not feeling well, and told the ayah to come on the following morning, when, she said, she would give her a chit for the ration. After the ayah left, the deceased, according to the statement made by her daughter, Dorothy, undressed her children, whose ages ranged from twenty months to six years and ten months, and put them to bed. What happened subsequently nobody knew; but when Dorothy got up at half-past 6 o'clock on the following morning, she found her mother seated in a chair, apparently asleep. Just then the ayah came into the tent and asked Dorothy to wake her up. Dorothy went to the chair and pulled her mother, who was then found to be dead. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, in his evidence, stated that from the evidence he had heard and the appearance of the body, he was of opinion that the death was due to sudden failure of the heart's action. The jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

A CASE UNDER THE EMIGRATION ACT.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Leheribhoy Khuljee Ginvala, a resident of Unklesar, was charged under Sections 82 (Clause A) and 84 of Act 21 of 1883, with attempting to enter into an agreement with persons for the purpose of emigration to Delegoa Bay. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Walshe, Protector of Emigrants, being also present. Mr. M. D. Dadysett, with Mr. R. B. Paymaster, represented the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the prosecution was under Sections 82 and 84 of Act 21 of 1883, which went to show that whoever tried to carry persons to certain places which were prohibited by law, he would be punished under the provisions of the Act. It would be proved by evidence that certain people were induced by the accused to enter into an agreement to emigrate to Delagoa Bay, which was not a place where emigrants were allowed to be taken. The accused told them he would pay them high wages and that he was entitled to take people there. Only those who had a license were allowed to take emigrants, and as the accused had no such license he was not entitled to carry the 54 passengers. The man purported to be one who was entitled to send emigrants to Delagoa Bay. He concealed from them the fact that he was not specially authorised to do so, and that was a fraud practised upon them. They would not have come down to Bombay if he had told them the true facts of the case. He concealed from them the facts and obtained advantage over them, and they must have suffered on account of their being brought down to Bombay. He promised to pay them, when they came to Bombay, two months' wages in advance, which he refused to do when asked for it in Bombay. About fifty men were brought down by the accused from up-country for the purpose of emigration, and he paid the railway fare of all of them, and he was, therefore, particularly connected with bringing the men down and inducing them to come in that way. Mr. Dadysett undertook, on behalf of his client, to bear all the costs including the bhatta and conveyance of some of the labourers to their native places. He said that the case was first of its kind under the Emigration Act, and asked the court to deal with the accused leniently. The magistrate being of opinion that accused committed the offence in ignorance of the law, and as he was ready to take the men back to their country, he was fined Rs. 50 and ordered to pay the cost which he undertook to bear.

DEATH OF THE NATUS' MOTHER.—We are extremely grieved to have to announce the death of Lady Sitabai, the unfortunate mother of the most unfortunate Natu brothers. The deportation of her sons, under very painful circumstances, had no doubt given her a death-blow, and it is unnecessary to remark that the old lady must have fallen a victim to her grief for the fate of her dear sons. Lady Sitabai was 66 years old, and breathed her last without having the consolation of seeing her sons by her death-bed! It is impossible to describe a mother's anxieties for her children, and we only ask our readers to imagine, as we are unable to describe, the sorrows of this poor lady after the deportation of her sons! We convey our heartfelt condolence to the unfortunate brothers for their bereavement under such tragic circumstances.—"Dnyan Prakash."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE WAYS OF DACOITS IN KHANDESH.

A GOVERNMENT APPEAL SUSTAINED.

IMPERATRIX VS. GANPAT WALAD KHUSHAL AND EMYA WALAD SAMPAT.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed in the case by Mr. A. Shewan, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, on the 2nd March last. Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. We have already published the judgment given by Mr. Justice Parsons.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in delivering his decision, said:—In this case, the Sessions Judge of Khandesh, differing from both the assessors, found the two accused Nos. 1 and 4 along with others not guilty of the offences under Section 395 and 397 with which they were charged in respect of a dacoity at Moongse in the Amaner Taluka on the night of the 24th December last. The two assessors were of opinion that the two accused persons were guilty of an offence under Section 395, though not under Section 397. The Sessions Judge held that the direct evidence given by the prosecution identifying the accused persons as being present at the dacoity was not satisfactory, and there were no confessions recorded in the case. The chief incriminating evidence relied upon by the prosecution was in reference to the production of the alleged stolen property in the course of the police inquiry before *panch* witnesses. The Sessions Judge was satisfied that the property discovered was stolen property, but as it appeared that the accused had been subjected to personal violence while in the custody of the police, the Sessions Judge deemed it necessary to scrutinize the evidence about the alleged production with great strictness, and as the evidence of the *panch* witnesses did not satisfy the strict test, the Sessions Judge gave the benefit of the doubt to the accused, and discharged them. The present appeal was preferred on behalf of the Government under Section 417, and the Government Pleader contended that there was no evidence of the ill-treatment of the accused by the police officers, that the accused did not complain of it to the committing Magistrate, and finally that the *panch* evidence was disbelieved without any adequate grounds, and it fully warranted the conviction of the two accused. In regard to the alleged ill-treatment it must be noted that though the dacoity took place on the 24th December, the first arrest in connection with it was made on the 30th December when No. 1 accused was arrested, and No. 4 was arrested on the 31st December, 1896. Accused No. 1 is said to have produced the property on the 30th and No. 4 on the 31st, soon after their arrest. The prisoners were placed before the Magistrate on the 7th January, 1897, when No. 1 accused simply stated that the police people cut his throat by placing property in his house and charging him with the offence. No. 4 accused admitted before the Magistrate that he had found a bag on the road and hid it in the field, and disclosed the hiding place after he was questioned by the police. Neither complained of any ill-usage at the time. It is in evidence, however, that when after they were sent to jail, on 11th January, they were examined by the doctor on the 13th January, they had sharp marks of whip cuts which the Civil Surgeon thought must have been inflicted within ten days before. As both the accused were admittedly in police custody from the dates of their arrest, on the 30th and 31st December, it was incumbent on the police to show how the marks ten days' old came to be on the persons of the accused. The police witness denies having used his whip, but one *panch* witness says that the police officer did brow-beat a co-accused, and that when he denied the charge they told him he would not be beaten if he told the truth. In the Sessions Court both accused No. 1 and 4 gave details about the beating, and the Sessions Judge and assessors saw the mark on their persons. Though the assessors have found the accused guilty, one of them gave it as his opinion witth the judge to the effect that the accused were subjected to ill-treatment by the police. Though the assessors do not attach much importance to the marks, there can be no doubt that the Sessions Judge was correct in his view that violence was exercised by the police to make the accused confess, and point out the place where the stolen property was concealed. The suggestion that the marks were self-inflicted after the accused went to jail made in the petition of appeal appears to be wholly without any foundation. The next point for consideration is whether the evidence of the *panch* witnesses about the production of the property should be disbelieved, because the accused were led to discover the property by police ill-treatment. The law, while it excludes as irrelevant confessions made by accused persons to the police, permits evidence to be given of a fact discovered in consequence of information given by the accused when it relates distinctly to the fact thereby discovered. The information given by the accused in this case led to the discovery of the property which the Sessions Judge holds was clearly identified as stolen property. Under these circumstances the evidence of the *panch* witness was clearly admissible and entitled to credit. Four *panch* witnesses gave evidence in respect of the property produced by accused No. 1 and two in respect of property produced by accused No. 4. But for the violence proved to have been used by the police, the Sessions Judge, apparently, would have believed this evidence. We do not think the proof of that violence in any way affects the value of this evidence. Witness No. 13 is a Police Patel of Bhoker, which is No. 1 accused's own village. Witness No. 14 is village watchman, and witness Nos. 15 and 16 are cultivators of the same village. The last two did not go into the house at the time of the second search. The first two went in, and saw accused No. 1 remove the earth pot which contained the gold and silver ornaments (Nos. 1—9). The variation noticed by the Sessions Judge between the statements of witnesses Nos. 13 and 14 is not very material, as it relates to the use of the crowbar used to bring out the pot, and does not discredit this evidence as a whole. The ornaments so found were all mentioned in the first list made on 25th December, the day after the dacoity. There is no reason to support the view that the police may have got the ornaments from the other accomplices in the crime, and the Sessions Judge does not himself hold that the police got the ornaments from the complainant. As regards No. 4 accused, the variation noticed by the Sessions Judge between the statements of witnesses Nos. 18 and 19 is similarly unimportant. In his case he admits that he himself found the bag and concealed it in the field whence it was taken out by himself. The discovery of this property so soon after the dacoity connects the accused Nos. 1 and 4 directly with the offence, and in this connection their identification by complainant and his wife may be used as some corroboration. On the whole, therefore, I think that the assessors' opinion was entitled to more weight than the Sessions Judge was disposed to allow it. We hold that the charge under section 395 is brought home to the accused. We reverse the order of the Sessions Judge, and convict accused Nos. 1 and 4 under section 395, and sentence them to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

For the above reasons, their lordships reversed the order of acquittal by the Sessions Judge, and convicted the two accused Nos. 1 and 4 under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced them each to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN C. O. C. HODGENS, A. M. S. is placed in charge of the Station Hospital, Khandalla.

SURGEON MAJOR W. E. BERRYMAN A. M. S., i attached to do Station Hospital, Colaba, for temporary duty.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, Calcutta, the fiftieth anniversary of the consecration of which has just been celebrated, owes its existence in great measure to Bishop Wilson, who filled the see of Calcutta from 1832 to 1858. In 1819 proposals were made for the erection of a regular cathedral; but these fell through owing to want of funds. When Bishop Wilson, however, assumed episcopal office, he set to work in earnest raising the necessary funds, and subscribed £20,000 himself; the East India Company contributed £15,000; and about £40,000 were raised from private sources chiefly in England. In 1839 the construction of the new cathedral was formally commenced, and in 1847 it was duly consecrated. St John's Church, which did duty as a cathedral prior to the consecration of St Paul's, was built in 1784, and utilised as a cathedral when Dr. Middleton was appointed in 1814 the first Bishop of the diocese of Calcutta, which embraced the whole of India and all places as far as Australia on the one hand and the Straits of Maghellan on the other. St. John's Church again was built to replace the very first Anglican Church which had been constructed in Bengal as far back as 1715, and was destroyed by the Mahomedans when the Nawab of Bengal captured Calcutta in 1756.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL CO., LD.

THE eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held yesterday afternoon, in the office of Mr. Naoroji Maneckji Wadia, C. I. E., Parsee Bazar Street, under his presidentship. The following directors' report for the year ended 30th June 1897, was laid before the meeting for adopting:—

The profits made by the company are as hereunder:—From the landed and other properties Rs. 95,809-1-11, from the old mill Rs. 2,348-8-2, from the new mill Rs. 47,016-13-9, transfer fees Rs. 213, and balance from last year Rs. 855-9-2,—grand total Rs. 1,46,243-1. Less amount of ad-interim dividend, paid for the first official six months of the year, from 1st July to 31st December 1896, at Rs. 10 per share Rs. 40,000, net balance Rs. 1,06,243-1. The directors have set aside out of the above sum in terms of Sect. 130 of the Articles of Association:—To the credit of the old mill depreciation account Rs. 35,000, to the credit of the new mill depreciation account Rs. 10,000, leaving disposable balance Rs. 61,243-1-0. Out of the above available balance the directors beg to declare subject to your sanction and in terms of Sec. 129 of the Articles of Association, a second half yearly dividend, from 1st January to 30th June 1897, at the rate of Rs. 15 per share, absorbing Rs. 60,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,243-1-0 to be carried to the credit of the next account. You will have to confirm the re-appointment of Mr. H. M. Chichgur as a director, he having forfeited his seat on the board by reason of his absence from it for three consecutive meetings according to Sec. 98 of the Articles of Association.

Before the proposal of the chairman as to approve and confirm the directors' report was put to the vote, Mr. Shapurji N. Guzdar said that this time also the mill has presented a miserable show, as for the last several years. No doubt the plea of plague and famine would be brought forward, but he wanted to know the reason why their mill of 20 lakhs of rupees did not pay sufficiently; while a small mill, with a capital of Rs. 9 lakhs only, paid thousands of rupees to its shareholders as profit. He thought that the only reason was mismanagement. He recommended that a committee consisting of two of the directors and three representatives of the shareholders be appointed to investigate and report the situation.

The chairman: A committee was appointed sometime ago with the same view, which resulted in nothing, and we had to be burdened with expense of five to seven thousand rupees. As for the mill not paying satisfactorily, you can't compel an old horse to keep pace with a young horse. (Laughter). You know your mill is 22 years' old, and the mills erected after it with improved kind of machinery are bound to turn out more. It is your own fault that your mill does not pay. You give us full powers to increase the spindles and we will show you the results. Your land takes Rs. 19,000 as rent from your mill, which you ought to take into consideration. Formerly the rent was only Rs. 2,000, but it was increased to the above sum, that in future it might be valued upon the rent. If the shareholders thought there was any kind of mismanagement they should suggest the remedy, and the directors would be too glad to consider over it.

Mr. Ardeshir Pestonji Sethna said that the recommendations of the committee were not carried out by the directors fully.

After some further noisy discussion, the proposition was put to the vote, and was carried by a majority.

The meeting then declared a second half-yearly dividend of Rs. 15 per share, payable from on and after the 21st instant; confirmed the re-appointment of Mr. H. M. Chichgar as a director; re-elected Mr. N. M. Wadia under the same capacity and appointed Messrs. James Douglas and Nusservanj Sorabji Jamshedji as auditors for the ensuing year.

The following representation was made to the directors by several European and native influential shareholders of the company:—

"We, the undersigned shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, beg to give notice that having regard to the obligations the company is under to the late lamented Bai Motlibai Jehangir Wadia, who on numerous occasions has advanced money to the company on moderate and reasonable terms in spite of tightness of the money market then prevailing, and who for the convenience of the shareholders for many years past, allowed the company free use of her house in the Fort as a branch office, we intend to propose at the next general meeting of the shareholders to be held on the 20th instant that a marble bust of the late lamented Bai Motlibai Jehangir Wadia be erected at the cost of the company and placed in the Jehanghir Wadia Mill at an early date, and that the directors be authorised to take all necessary steps with a view to obtain the said bust, and place it in the Jehangir Wadia Mill.

Mr. J. Bristed proposed the same, adding that the expense for the same to be debited to next year's profit and loss account.

Mr. Khurshedji J. Damania asked whether the directors had any right, under the deed of agreement or the Indian Companies Act, to disburse a certain portion of the shareholders' money.

Mr. H. M. Chichgur said, that although under the Act the directors had no right to expend any part of the capital other than the interest of the company, still they can do any thing with the amount of profit, which had no connection with the capital. The profit was the shareholders' money and if they liked they may throw the same into the sea. As the shareholders themselves had brought forward the proposal, the directors would be within their right to act according to it.

Mr. Damania said, that according to the legal information he had received, the directors would do an illegal act by expending any portion of the shareholders' money. Each and all shareholders were not present to pass the resolution, so it could not be taken as passed with the consent of all the shareholders. Although he was in no way opposed to Bai Motlibai, but it was his duty to state facts.

Several shareholders were of opinion that as the advertisement announcing the proposition to be considered in this meeting was published several days before it, and as they all had not attended the meeting, it meant that they supported the proposition.

Mr. Shapurji Guzder suggested that he was in favour of keeping the memory of late Bai Motlibai, he thought that instead of placing the bust, the revered lady's memory would be better preserved by starting a pension fund for the benefit of the poor workmen of the mills, and he put an amendment to the effect.

After some further discussion the amendment was lost, and the proposal carried by a majority.

Mr. Wadia then said:—Gentlemen,—I cannot allow you to separate from this meeting without tendering my very best thanks to the shareholders of the Colaba Company for the resolution just passed and to the proposer and seconder of the resolution for the kind terms in which they placed the proposition before you to-day. It is a fact well-known that the lady, whose memory you have decided this day to honour had the welfare of the company ever at heart and it was always a point with her to enjoin me to do my utmost to serve the interests of the company. If, gentlemen, it is any satisfaction to know it, I may be allowed to say that it shall be my first duty to act up to this advice of my late lamented mother and to always have before me this her advice of considering the company's welfare before anything else. I shall not take up your time further, but before I resume my seat permit me to say that words fail me to adequately express my own sense of gratitude for the honour you have done to my departed mother and through her to the whole family by deciding to place her bust in the company's Jehangir Wadia Mills, named after one so closely connected with our family. The meeting then dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, in its registered office, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Mr Ahmedbhai Habibbhai in the chair. The directors, in their report for the year ending 30th June 1897, which was laid before the meeting, said that:

Your directors have, on the present occasion to congratulate you on the good profits made by the company during a period which was generally very unfavourable to trade. The audited accounts for the year ending 30th June last, which are submitted herewith, show that the net profit earned this year amounts to Gt. Rs. 1,77,145-4-8, which is equal to a dividend at the rate of 25 1-4 per cent. per annum. This sum, with the balance of Gt. Rs. 2,313-3-7 carried over from last year's profits, makes a total of Gt. Rs. 1,79,458-8-3. Of this amount Gt. Rs. 28,000 were paid in April last as an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Gt. Rs. 40 per share, and there now remain Gt. Rs. 1,51,458-8-3, which your directors recommend should be disposed of as follows:—(a) In payment of a further dividend on 700 shares at Government Rs. 50 per share, Government Rs. 35,000; (b.) To be written off to reverse fund, Government Rs. 105,000; (c.) As bonus to certain of the company's employees, Government Rs. 2,727-8-0 (d,) Balance to be carried forward to next year's profit and loss account, Government Rs. 8,731-0-3—total Government Rs. 1,51,458-8-3. The distribution proposed above will, it is hoped, meet with your approval. Your directors beg to report that on 31st December 1896 the whole of the funds held at the credit of depreciation account were carried from that account to credit of reserve fund, as on full examination it appeared that this course complied more strictly with the requirements of the Indian Companies Act, which prescribes that the amount set aside from profits to meet contingencies should be held under the name of reserve fund. It will be distinctly understood, however, that the amounts credited to this fund from time to time will be applied for the renewal of machinery and generally for repairing or maintaining the buildings and premises of the company, as provided by the Articles of Associatron, and by resolutions passed by the shareholders in general meetings from time to time. The alteration in the accounts of the company showing the capital to be 800 shares, of which, however, 100 shares have never been issued, has been made to comply with the wishes of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. All the frames comprised in the third and fourth batches of new machinery are now in their proper places and working in a satisfactory manner, as also are the three new boilers from Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co., and the Economiser, which were erected during the year under report. It was found necessary to order a new engine, as the old one was not of a sufficient power to be trusted to continue to work satisfactorily the increased number of spindles and looms in the mill. Moreover, the engine is a very old one, and there is always a risk of stoppage through its breaking down. A new 600 I. H. P. engine of latest rope-driving type, has been ordered from Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co., at a cost of about £3,750, and this arrived last month per s. s. City of Dublin, and has been forwarded to Hyderabad. An experienced and skilled erecter has been engaged and sent to Hyderabad to superintend the construction of the new engine house, as also the erection of the new engine. Your directors have every hope that all will be completed and in thorough working order by end of present year. The machinery, buildings and yarn and cloth stocks are now insured for Government Rs. 11,35,850, and the cotton stock is also fully covered by insurances for Gt. Rs. 3,10,000. Owing to limited sales, the accumulations of yarn and cloth stocks are further insured for Gt. Rs. 2,00,000. It will be gratifying to you to know that the company's profits are also insured at Lloyd's in England at a premium of Gt. Rs. 7,107-2-8 to cover two years' profits, amounting to about Gt. Rs. 3,60,000, so that in case of a fire causing stoppage of the mill dividends will be paid to you while the mill is being rebuilt and refitted. The vacancy on the board caused by the retirement of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, was filled up in February last by the nomination of Mr. Moosthiala Bhoomiah of Secunderabad, and another vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeeboy in July last, was filled up by the nomination of Mr. Mahadev Narsnive Afzoolpurker, of Sholapur. Your directors now ask your confirmation of their action. Your directors much regret to have to record the death on 20th July last of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, in whom they have lost an esteemed and valued colleague. He had been a director of this company for the last 14 years, and his valuable experience was always willingly given to assist in its advancement, and helped greatly to raise it to its present prosperous condition. The retiring director on the present occasion is Mr. Mahadev Narsuive Afzoolpurker, who is, however, eligible for re-election.

The report was adopted and the resolutions contained therein carried. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, resident in India, was held in the companys office, No 1, Forbes Street, yesterday, at 5 p.m., under the chairmanship of Mr. D. Gostling.

The meeting re-eclected Mr. T. Bland as director and appointed Mr. J. P. Cornforth as auditor for the ensuing year, and terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

The following report of the board of directors was passed in England on the 9th of September last:—

The directors now beg to submit their twenty-third annual report and the accounts made up to June 30th, 1897. From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that after crediting depreciation fund with Rs 46,466-12-0, there is a loss on the year of Rs 2,558-8-4. For the first six months of the year the result of the working of the mill was fairly satisfactory, but owing to the absence of hands and general disorganization, consequent on the prevalence of plague in the city, the latter half of the year resulted in a loss of some Rs 20,000. To have stopped the mill would have cost Rs. 12,000 monthly, besides the heavy depreciation resulting from such stoppage. The mill production is well sold forward and cotton to cover such sales secured. The company's property, including cotton and yarn, is insured for Rs 18,99,760, and the cotton stored in godown, at Colaba, is fully covered against risk of fire. As provided by Clause 70 of the Articles, Mr. W. Walmsley retires from the board, but is eligible for re-election. The auditors, Messrs. David Smith, Garnett & Co., also retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Committee, held yesterday, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra presided, and there were also present: Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, K. N. Shroff, and Ibrahim Rahimtula.

AN EFFICIENT INSPECTOR OF DRAINS.

The Committee recorded memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding letter to himself, dated 6th inst., from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, stating that Mr. Hale proved himself a very efficient Inspector of drains and is to be commended for his enterprise in going to England to study sanitary science. He has been very successful in passing the examination to which he has submitted himself, and the qualifications he has obtained indicate that he would be a proper person to fill one of the proposed new appointments in the Health Department.

CHLORINE GAS AS A DISINFECTANT.

The Health Officer submitted, through the Commissioner, his report on the working of the apparatus invented by Mr. Dadabhoy J. Soonawalla for disinfecting by means of chlorine gas during the prevalence of the plague. He said in his report that the apparatus was given the fullest trial possible. Chlorine gas had two actions—antiseptic and disinfecting power. Ever since the proposal was first made in the beginning of the century to use chlorine as a disinfectant, its properties had been under investigation. Sonawalla in his process evolved chlorine under pressure and by the generation of heat. The experiments made by Mr. Hankin on the action of chlorine on the microbe of bubonic plague, when placed on a cowdung floor, confirmed the experiments of Baxter with chlorine and vaccine lymph. It had been ascertained that the disinfecting action of chlornie depended much more upon the nature of the liquid than upon the specific organism acted on. For instance, it had been ascertained that in an organic liquid, which required large quantities of chlorine, before the liquid was deodorised, the action of the gas on germs did not begin before the chlorine was in excess. But when the action had been completed, germs that might hereafter enter from the atmosphere found it an unsuitable medium for growth. Authorities were very much divided as to the value of chlorine under practical conditions. Fischer and Proskenar formed a somewhat unfavourable opinion, whereas the experiments of Jalan-de-la-Croix gave a very favourable report on the action of chlorine. He was of opinion that besides chlorine, bromine, and iodine they had only corrosive sublimate and osmic acid destructive to the bacteria of splenic fever within 24 hours. He (the Health Officer) had formed a favourable opinion as to the protective action of chlorine against the incidence of bubonic plague in dwellings. Although he believed in the practical value of chlorine for the disinfection of rooms, which were approached by narrow staircases and filled with furniture, which could only be removed with difficulty, and after delay, yet there was the view of a great many authorities to be taken into consideration that the action of chlorine gas was doubtful, and its use attended with some danger in crowded localities. His experience was that chlorine was a most valuable agent for use in the disinfection of large buildings that had been over-crowded and were ill-ventilated. It removed at once the organic odours that polluted such buildings and he thought its use need not be attended with any real danger. He thought Mr. Soonawalla deserved encouragement, and as he had invented a small and portable apparatus, two of them might be purchased.

The report was recorded.

After transacting other business, the Committee adjourned.

THE difference between a University graduate at home and in India is strikingly exemplified by a paragraph in this year's jail report for the Punjab which states that jail service has become so popular that even University graduates are getting on the list of candidates for employment as assistant jailors. It is further stated that the coming jailor will not alone be a man of good physique, but will have passed the University entrance examination, and start his service with good pay and prospects. It is cheering news to hear that some of the B. A.'s have such prospects.

IT was the Duke Henry of Brunswick who was first observed in the intervals of a banquet to scan carefully a long strip of paper by the side of his plate, and when the curious guests ventured to inquire into the nature of his studies, he explained that it was a sort of programme of the dishes he had commanded from the cook, to the intent that if some delicacy which especially appealed to him were marked for a late stage in the repast he might carefully reserve his appetite for it. The simplicity and beauty of the idea appealed instantly to the good Duke's convives, and the menu card from that moment became an institution. In its old-fashioned form the bill was usually written large, on cards of such imposing dimensions that room for one only could be found at each end of the board.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but ROWLANDS'.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH OF OCTOBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·990	Calm	1	90·1	55·2	63	...	15·83	−1·21
Sirsa	29·925	W	3	96·3	54·3	46	...	13·53	+1·06
Delhi	29·939	NW	3	91·7	65·9	43	...	20·16	−6·07
Agra	29·940	NW	3	92·5	62·9	53	...	38·53	+11·44
Cawnpore	29·920	Calm	1	91·8	73·1	74	...	26·76	..
Allahabad	29·919	ESE	6	80·7	73·3	98	1·85	44·72	+8·16
Jhansi	29·932	NW	1	92·1	67·9	35	..	24·62	−12·82
Jacobabad	29·930	Calm	2	98·5	51·0	61	..	4·04	+1·31
Karachi	29·989	NNE	4	93·3	64·0	68	...	11·80	+5·72
Jeypore	29·985	Calm	3	93·1	58·1	43	...	15·33	−11·22
Ajmere	30·023	N	3	87·8	51·8	52	...	22·68	+2·76
Deesa	29·955	...	F	96·8	54·1	53	...	21·77	−3·88
Ahmedabad	29·933	?	3	94·7	65·6	...	...	31·79	...
Bhuj	29·956	WNW	5	94·5	61·9	37	...	13·80	−0·59
Rajkot	29·943	N	3	91·4	56·0	48	...	30·80	+3·07
Ghadechi	29·907	NW	5	94·1	61·2	40	...	30·09	..
Veraval	29·889	NNE	5	94·6	66·3	40	...	18·62	..
Neemuch	29·978	NE	6	89·2	56·8	30	...	27·88	−2·63
Indore	29·947	NE	2	86·7	67·6	54	...	30·74	−1·96
Saugor	29·911	NNE	3	85·3	65·1	50	...	38·98	−6·55
Jubbulpore	29·837	NE	1	85·9	72·6	86	...	46·69	−9·58
Hoshangabad	29·913	Calm	2	89·3	63·8	51	...	48·59	−4·93
Khandwa	29·929	Calm	3	91·2	64·1	54	...	25·20	−5·69
Raipur	?	ENE	5	81·3	73·1	94	1·55	34·27	−13·57
Nagpur	29·860	Calm	4	85·8	74·1	86	...	36·02	−9·80
Amraoti	29·881	ENE	4	90·2	74·8	49	..	24·74	−8·75
Akola	29·891	Calm	3	91·4	74·7	58	..	22·84	−10·67
Surat	29·897	NE	3	94·2	62·5	[illegible]	...	39·02	−6·69
Malegaon	29·915	Calm	7	88·9	59·4	44	...	21·44	−1·31
Bombay	29·879	NE	12	87·4	72·8	73	..	81·59	+9·71
Poona	29·920	SW	5	90·6	59·9	75	...	23·47	+0·21
Ahmednagar	29·933	N	8	88·3	64·4	39	...	18·90	...
Aurangabad	29·882	NNE	4	92·3	60·1	29	...	22·94	...
Sholapur	29·880	NW	8	88·7	71·4	56	...	19·41	−9·19
Ratnagiri	29·859	SE	4	85·4	69·9	83	..	136·75	+28·64
Belgaum	29·859	NNW	9	84·7	64·8	77	...	41·34	+0·37
Goa	29·861	NW	5	86·1	75·4	91	...	105·97	..
Karwar	29·866	E	2	85·2	74·0	87	...	134·69	+14·63
Mangalore	29·855	ESE	2	85·8	73·9	82	...	153·27	+45·5
Calicut	29·830	E	4	86·3	72·5	81	..	144·48	+52·66
Cochin	29·876	NE	4	88·3	72·6	81	...	118·36	+36·31
Bangalore	29·890	W	7	81·3	65·8	85	...	33·69	+9·78
Secunderabad	29·848	NW	2	84·7	70·3	84	1·63	14·80	−13·20
Masulipatam	29·814	NE	3	88·1	78·1	96	..	19·29	−10·57
Bellary	29·854	Calm	3	90·2	73·8	58	...	21·23	+7·51
Cuddapah	29·830	SW	L	92·0	75·3	77	...	27·78	+3·45
Madras	29·851	SSW	4	92·5	77·5	77	...	27·74	+6·94
Coimbatore	29·881	W	3	86·9	66·6	84	...	10·15	+1·43
Trichinopoly	29·856	WNW	4	93·0	73·4	74	...	25·74	+9·55
Negapatam	29·859	W	5	94·0	77·4	76	...	9·77	−5·99
Colombo	29·886	SSE	..	88·0	74·0	79	..	30·41	+1·16
Aden	...	..	-	..	...	..	...	...	...

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Sind and at Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Madras and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest at and about Raipur, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Ahmednagar. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° in excess of the normal at Madras and Negapatam, and the minimum in large excess in Berar and at Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Allahabad. The highest and lowest temperatures in the shade were 98° and 51° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Allahabad (1·85") and Raipur (1·55"). Conditions are slightly favourable for local rain in Berar, the Central Provinces, at the notherly stations in the Madras Presidency and at or about Allahabad.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 20.

Wednesday: The barometer has risen except in Tenasserim. The depression which is crossing from the Bay into the Peninsula has almost filled up, and is now of less importance than it was yesterday. Readings are very uniform all over Burma, the Bay and the Peninsula, but are relatively high over Northern India. Calms or light to moderate variable winds are reported from all parts of the country. The temperature changes have been irregular except in Madras, where there has been a general fall over western and north-western India. The mean temperature is slightly to largely below the normal average, but in nearly all other parts of the country the heat has been excessive. The greatest abnormal deficiency is seven and half degrees in Rajkote. The greatest abnormal excess is 4·9 degrees at Akola. The highest maximum is again 98·5 at Jacobabad. Rain has fallen generally in Assam, Bengal, east of the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces, Orissa and North Madras, while showers have fallen in Burma. Hyderabad reports over two inches of rain, and Balasore, Berhampore, Gaya, Allahabad, Raipur and Gopalpur over one inch.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th October, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·821
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	72·5
Dew Point ...	68·4
Relative humidity of Air ...	·651
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)...	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	87·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ...	73·3
General Directions of wind* ...	N, NNE, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	273

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

AN amusing anecdote bearing upon plagiarism has been told by A. K. H. B. to a *British Weekly* interviewer. It is undeniably old but good enough to reproduce. "You may have heard of the young Scotch preacher, in a Border kirk, who delivered an eloquent sermon. After service a grey-haired man came into the vestry and thanked him for it. 'That sermon was nothing,' said the youth, 'cost me no trouble whatever. I scribbled it in a single afternoon.' 'Ah, well,' said the stranger, 'it only shows how different men are; that sermon took me six weeks to write.'"

IT will be strange (writes a London correspondent) if before long several enterprising firms for hiring out and for repairing cycles do not come into existence and bring down the absurd, and nearly always exorbitant, prices charged by the existing firms. Repairs are executed by most of the cycle shops in the west end of town often very badly indeed, and the charges are ruinous. Some firms charge threepence for inflating your tyre if you have left your pump at home—and this charge is made even if you buy something in the shop! The fact is the well-to-do and fashionable cyclists, especially perhaps the ladies, are far too easy going and too willing to be overcharged where their favourite pursuits is concerned.

THE correspondent of the "Daily News," describing the meeting of the Emperors Wilhelm and Francis Joseph at Buda, says:—"There were some unusual incidents during the day, which will no doubt be much discussed in Hungary when the excitement of the Emperor's visit is over. On his way to the station the Emperor Francis Joseph stopped his carriage at the head of the bridge from Buda to Pest. A Bosnian division, commanded by a general, stood at this point. The Emperor rose in his carriage and cried in a loud voice—'Is that how you drill your men, General? Just look at them. They are a disgrace.' At the other side of the bridge, where Pest begins, he stopped again, called a Colonel and said in a loud angry voice—'Teach your soldiers the rules, Colonel, before you let them march out of barrack's. At three points of the route the Emperor stopped his carriage to remark angrily on the action of the public, who trespassed beyond the line of soldiers. Such incidents are altogether new. When the Imperial procession, headed by the two Emperors coming from the station, crossed the bridge to Buda, the horse of the General who had been censured became so restive that the horses of the officers in his suite also reared, and the General, sheathing his sword, ordered the Bosnians to open the line for him, and before the Imperial carriage approached, he rode away through the crowd into a side street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Murex, 2,328 tons, Captain E. Halliday, will sail to-day for Batoum in ballast.

THE Clan Line s.s. Clan Macrae, 1,644 tons, Captain W. Elliott, will sail to-day for Vizagapatam, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain W H Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 2nd October, with a cargo of rice and 10 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s.s. Trieste, 3,203 tons, Captain A. Mitis, will sail to-day for China and Japan with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr and Miss Shelton Agar, Mrs Anderson. For Singapore—Mrs Sternberg and child, Dr G Molisch, Rev Stotter, Rev Kierk, Rev Willems, Mr S Abdoorahim. For Hongkong—Mrs Schlichting, Mrs F Siedenberg and two children, Miss Siedenberg and 5 deck.

THE s. s. Hermod, 829, tons Captain N T Nielsen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 8th October, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company. During the voyage she experienced fine weather except rounding the south end of Ceylon and Cape Comorin where she had strong head winds and squally weather. She sailed last evening for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following information received from the Political Agent, Kolaba, is published for general information:—"The red buoy on the north side of the 'Whale Reef,' off Rajpuri Point at the entrance of the Janjira Harbour, which had been removed for the south-west monsoon, was replaced on the 19th instant."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 20.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clan Macrae	1665	Eliot	Madras Coast	21-10	F M & Co
B	Tokio	2481	Jones	N F		Do.
C	Naseri	912	Moller	Jeddah		B & P S N Co
F	Inuvex	2329	Halliday			W & A Graham & Co
H & J	Liberal		Athayde			Portuguese Gun Boat
K	Afghan	1439	Barton	N F		M M & Co
M	Cashmere	1695	Souter	N F		H C Joomb
N	Idzumi Maru	1999	Nuname	Japan	28-10	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Mahanadi	547	Fakeera	G Ports	21-10	S & Co
Bahaduri	823	Adam	Karachi	23-10	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
5	Ganges	2110	Creery	China	21-10	P & O Co
6	Brindisi	2465	Watkins	N F		P & O Co
7	Imperator	2320	Nicolich	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
8	Trieste		Mitis	China	21-10	A L S N Co
11	Shiravati	81	Repairing			S & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Dumra ... 1095 tons gross ... B I S & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Princes Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Hermod s	Nielsen	Rangoon, Oct. 8.
	Chilka s	Hill	Rangoon, Oct. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	R I M S Dalhousie	Kendall	Rangoon.
	Ernest Simons s	DeMaubenge	Japan, &c.
	Hermod s	Nielsen	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Murex, Halliday, for Batoum.
" Clan Macrae, Elliot, for Vizagapatam.
" Trieste, Mitis, for Japan, &c.

The steamer Nadir, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macrae s—9 cases confectionery, S Nuzerally; 16 bales writing paper, M A M Shurrufally.
Armenia s—90 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Nubia s—30 cases whisky, K N Curranee and Co.
Clan Murray s—42 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macrae s—125 cases chemicals, E Allybhoy; 60 cases soda bicarbonate, Duke and Sons.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Clan Macrae s—125 cases chemicals, Adamjee Bhoyjee.

FROM LONDON.

Thorndall s—55 drums, turpentine, A Shurufally.
Peninsular s—1 cases paper, &c, B Madharao.
Britannia s—2 cases medicine, Oomar Hassum and Co; 25 cases bacon, cheese, &c, Edu'jee and Co; 4 cases stationery, B D Motiwalla and Co; 3 cases bacon, 4 cases cheese, K N Curranee and Co; 5 cases provision, 1 case ham, and 2 cases stationery &c, A M Fodder; 2 packages glassware, N Bulel and Co; 64 cases candles, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 4 cases varnish, V Soares; 8 cases portwine, Cutler Palmer and Co; 2 packackages glassware, 5 cases stationery, and 1 case earthenware, Shroff Brothers; 6 cases table salt, 4 cases medicine etc, K Russooljee; 271 cases varnish, Goolamally M Mahomedalli and Sons; 12 cases medine, V Bhicca and Co; 5 cases soap, 1 case provision, and 1 case medicine, K Russooljee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Dadabhoy.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Britannia s—38 cases chemicals, R W Ehlers; 20 cases cheese, H Maneckjee; 24 cases cheese, D Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Britannia s—15 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 58 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Britannia s—15 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—10 bales paper, K Shreecrishnadas.
Trieste s—25 cases glassware, Shewjee Hassan and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 20.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—1,990 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 617 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—231 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—200 bales cotton, 2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—5,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 601 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ganges s—100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.
Trieste s—25 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.
Idzumi Maru s—193 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 18 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co Ld; 17 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 75 cwt sharkfins, R Dhunjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Idzumi Maru s—200 bales twist, N J Abraham; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Ganges s—300 bales twist, N J Abraham; 300 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kerbella s—136 bales cotton, C Baboolal.
Nadir s—105 bales cotton, H Amoolukchand.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D-C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st October, 1897.

1. There will be 40-pr. R. M. L. gun drill in the Town Hall Compound, and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, this (Thursday) evening, at 8-45 p.m.

2. Some alterations having been made in 40-pr. gun-drill, and the practice season being at hand, members are requested to make a point of attending to become acquainted with the alterations.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Concert.—A Ladies' Concert, open to members and their friends, will be held at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next, the 23rd inst.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN
V. D., COMMANDING. B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st October, 1897.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m. to-morrow (Friday) at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all officers and Sergeants who may wish practice.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

INAUGURATED with great splendour, and panegyrised by the German Emperor in one of his sanguine prophetic moods, the Baltic Canal has so far not answered expectations. It was estimated that the tonnage of vessels passing through every year would be equivalent to 18,000 ships, and yield in tolls a sum of 5,000,000 marks. The returns, however, give 1,086,000 only; and even enthusiasts are beginning to sadly admit that the canal was badly constructed, and is very defective. Of its shortcomings an instance has just been furnished by the Captain of the Versailles, a ship chartered to take tourists out to St. Petersburg for the Franco-Russian festivities. The Versailles went by the Sound and came back by the Kiel Canal, in going through which she grounded twenty-one times although piloted by one of the best men that could be engaged. The homeward voyage of the Versailles was longer by six hours than the voyage out.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARTISTIC SILK and LACE LAMP SHADES, New Designs and Art Colours.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

PIANO!!! By Schiedmayer and Soehne Very sweettoned. In Excellent Condition. Offered Cheap. Trial Solicited.—PIANOFORTE DEPOT, opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. R. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—One Brand new LADY'S CYCLE "LADY HOBART," with Dunlop Tyres, Gear, case and all accessories complete. Rs. 300.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, CONTRACTS for a TEAK FLOORING for the Officers' Mess, R.A., Kirkee. Apply HONORARY SECRETARY, R. A. Mess.

WANTED, a Passed FEMALE HOSPITAL ASSISTANT, with English Qualification for the Amraoti Female Hospital, from 1st December next. Salary Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60 per mensem with free quarters. Apply with testimonials to A. D. CHINOY, Honorary Secretary, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Berar Branch, Amraoti.

WANTED, as MANAGER, an English gentleman of good address acquainted with office work and having at least 5 years' experience in a first-class business in India. Persons thoroughly conversant with the reception and treatment of the Native and European gentry in India need only apply. One with knowledge of Hindustani preferred. Salary up to Rs. 250. Apply by letter only with full particulars, references, etc., etc., RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

PLEASE NOTE.—We only supply High Class Guaranteed PORTUGUESE SERVANTS. Do not apply for 2nd and 3rd Class Servants. Fee Rs. 3, for each Servant. E. CAMIL and Co., Registry Office, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. R. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.]:—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.]:—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, BUNGALOWS, well situated, exceedingly cheap. Suited for both Europeans and Natives. Plans, Lists of Furniture, etc., can be seen at both the House Agents, FLOWER and Co., Hummum Street, and P. BYRAMJEE, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes, walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate, Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large, cool, pleasant verandah.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First Class European HOTEL, occupying the highest position, Commanding extensive views. Nearest to Neral Station, Gymkhana, and fashionable resorts.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, 18s 12 per year, including Postage.

ALL OUR ORGANS, WATCHES and other goods can be EXCHAGED within one month, if not approved. No other Firm allows this in India.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL.—150° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagaon wholesale price, SOLD by CURRIMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill), Chuckla, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

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CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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DETECTOR LOCKS AND PADLOCKS
With Six Tumblers; Medium Quality,
LOCKS AND PADLOCKS,
With Four Levers.
FIRE PROOF AND BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES
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Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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HEILGERS' COALS.
WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge

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NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, [illegible] Postage half-anna.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 20.

ABOUT £150,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday; but Reuter's financial telegram of last evening reports no change in any of the London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by that medium, nor in the French Funds, and Paris Exchange on London. The price of Bar Silver was also unaltered both in London and New York, at 27 3-16d. and 58⅞ cents per oz., respectively, but Exchange on London in the latter market was ¼ cent higher, at 4·84¼ dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 1,700,000 quarters, or 120,000 quarters more than the estimate at the end of the previous week. White Delhi Wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 34¼s. per 492 lbs., sellers via the Canal, April-May shipment to Hull.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3⅝d. per lb., and Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions; while in East Indian Cotton, Broach, Dhollera, and Oomrawattee declined 1-32d., and Bengals 1-16d. per lb. The market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady. Sales 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The Manchester market was quiet.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York was unchanged yesterday, at 6 3-16 cents per lb.; but Futures advanced 8 points in each position, say to 6·15 cents for January, and 6·26 cents for April. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were very heavy at 82,000 bales; and the arrivals this season to date now compare as follows with those in the two preceding years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	82,000	67,00	57,000
Three days' Receipts ...	198,000	185,000	165,000
Since 1st September	1,583,000	1,840,000	1,221,000

There is no change to report in our local Cotton market this evening. The feeling keeps very dull, and for New Broach there are buyers at Rs. 182-3; and for Bengals at Rs. 142-3, for March and January delivery, respectively; but we have not heard of any business having taken place at these rates, and the market closed quiet, with prices quoted as before.

WHEAT and SEEDS are still neglected to a great extent by shippers, and the tone of both markets remains quiet, with quotations generally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	757	bales.
Wheat	8,900	cwts.
Rapeseed	1,999	,,
Gingellyseed	6,094	,,
Groundnuts	1,885	,,
Castorseed	3,051	,,
Rice	44,830	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet. The rush for Wheat tonnage for future shipment appears to have subsided temporarily, and shippers have withdrawn from the market. Tonnage, however, for near as well as ready shipment, is difficult to obtain, and the rates now generally asked are 14s. to 14s. 6d. per ton for November-February and 15s. to 15s. 6d. for March-April shipment.

EXCHANGE opened this morning firm at 1s. 3 19-32d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits, the last having been scarce, and with but little business reported; but for Bank Paper there was no enquiry at the above quotation, and the rate soon advanced 1-32d., at which a moderate business was reported, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand......		1s. 3 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 3 5-8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight...		1s. 3 22-32d.	,,
Credits 3	do. ...	1s. 3 25-32d.	,,
Francs 3	do.	1·66	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet in tone to-day, and the account rate for 3½ per Cents remains at 97 3-8; but, for cash, 97⅝ was quoted in the latter part of the day, and at leaving off. Threes are nominal at 92.

SHARES.—This market remains very quiet in tone. There are a decline of Rs. 5 in Maneckjee Petit Mill Scrip; an advance of Rs. 4½ in Delhi and Northern Flour; at Rs. 10 in Volkart's Press; and of Rs. 5 in Bank of Bombay shares, at Rs. 1,350 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th October, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 28th September, 1897:—

	Sept. 28. Rs.	A.	P.	October 5. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.........	1,02,67,743	14	1	92,93,522	13	6
Other Deposits, &c...........	5,54,93,590	13	9	5,49,14,952	13	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.........	7,83,760	13	0	8,86,020	13	7
Sundries	21,94,723	0	10	21,69,113	9	1
Rs.	9,67,39,818	9	8	9,52,63,610	1	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	70,44,408	0	0	55,83,648	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	76,18,682	11	0	76,33,282	11	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	1,51,42,432	6	6	1,50,21,363	14	2
Accounts of Credit do.	2,15,59,889	5	4	2,09,59,025	7	4
Bills Discounted, &c. ...	1,34,47,654	8	11	1,32,00,530	15	2
Balances with other Banks	6,22,110	13	6	7,22,714	4	10
Bullion	2,896	11	0	2,896	11	0
Dead Stock	13,35,370	3	0	13,35,318	6	9
Stamps	8,310	6	0	8,326	11	3
Sundries	11,58,863	2	10	11,57,223	10	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office...	1,54,22,809	2	7	1,46,69,430	11	1
Do. at Branches ...	1,33,76,391	3	0	1,49,69,849	10	8
Rs.	9,67,39,818	9	8	9,52,66,610	1	10

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th September, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	75,000	88,000	4,000	1,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	162	191	9	414
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	10,14,890	10,78,347	41,580	18,47,318
Total for 12 weeks...	10,89,890	11,66,347	45,580	20,38,318
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	93,875	1,40,405	6,397	2,52,653
Per mile of Ry do.	230	304	14	548
Total to corresponding date do.	8,28,630	10,06,581	36,268	18,71,479

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 61,653
Increase to date .... ,, 1,66,839

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 14th Aug. 1897, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	[illegible]	...	300
Or per mile of Railway	11	6	...	17
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	1,586	861	32	2,479
Total for 6 weeks ...	1,786	961	32	2,779
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	394	105	4	503
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	6	...	29
Total to corresponding date do.	2,581	766	14	3,361

Increase for the week ....Rs. 203
Decrease to date .... ,, 586

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—OCT. 19.

10 p.m. ... ... 79·9

WEDNESDAY.—OCT. 20.

6 a.m. ... ... 73·9
10 a.m. ... ... 81·5
2 p.m. ... ... 84·0
6 p.m. ... ... 83·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FORDHAM—October 4, at Kidderpore, Calcutta, the wife of J Fordham, Trainer, of a son.

MILLER—October 14, at St. Andrews, Naini Tal, the wife of John O. Miller, of a daughter.

NICHOLL—October 10, at Sibsagar, Assam, the wife of B. V Nicholl, Esq., I.C.S., of a daughter.

STEELE—October 13, at Jubulpore, the wife of Captain St. G. L. Steele, 2nd Bengal, Lancers, of a daughter.

TRAVERS—October 12, at the Oaks, Mussoorie, the wife Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Travers, 2nd P. W. O. Gurkhas, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARKER—October 11, at Calcutta, Edith Mary, wife of P. W. Barker, Neeschindepore.

BARROW—October 14, at Longwood Hotel, Simla, Hugh de Symons, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Barrow.

BLAKER—October 12, at Dinapur, of heart disease, Eva Marion, the dearly loved daughter of R. M. Blaker, aged 20.

FORDHAM—October 4, at Kidderpore, Calcutta, Mary, the beloved wife of J. Fordham, Trainer.

HARMAN—October 11, at Peshawar, of enteric fever, Lieutenant R. St. C. Harman, F. Battery R. H. A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1897.

HOWEVER hesitating may be the approval accorded by the Municipal Corporation to the Government scheme for re-building Bombay, it is satisfactory to know that the public body which contributes most largely to the rates has expressed its hearty and unequivocal concurrence in the proposals foreshadowed in the letter to the Corporation published last month. The Port Trust pays directly to the General Property Tax as much as Rs. 1,60,000 per annum, and the increase of two per cent. needed for the re-building scheme will bring up its yearly direct contributions to the Municipal revenues to two lakhs of rupees. In addition, the leasehold property on the estates of the Trust contributes fully a lakh of rupees to the Municipal exchequer, and the majority of the Board are themselves large ratepayers. Under these circumstances Government naturally asked the opinion of the Trustees upon the scheme at the same time as it asked that of the Corporation. The latter authority has deferred a definite pronouncement on the subject until further information upon points affecting the property and rights of the Municipality is forthcoming. These points were formulated by the Committee appointed for the purpose, one of them being whether the two per cent. increase in the general tax will suffice, and another whether the property of the Municipality will still vest in that authority after the improvements have been made. It is understood that the reply to these enquiries will take the form of an advance copy of the Bill which Government intend to place before the Legislative Council early in December. The Port Trust which, as just indicated, will have to contribute to the cost of the scheme more liberally than any other ratepayer, has taken an early opportunity to give the Government proposals a cordial and unanimous welcome. At their meeting, last week, the Trustees passed a resolution expressing the Board's appreciation of the material concessions Government are prepared to make in furtherance of the scheme. This not unimportant feature of the proposals was quite lost sight of when the letter of Government was discussed by the Corporation. The resolution further cordially endorses the proposal for an independent Board as the most effectual means of carrying out the improvements, and expresses the willingness of the Trustees to submit to the extra taxation necessary. A letter setting forth in detail the grounds for these opinions is to be sent to Government, and will be an encouragement to Lord Sandhurst in the great work for the initiation of which his administration will earn the gratitude of future generations in this city.

The resolution directs that in this letter the effects of the scheme in increasing the liabilities of the Board and the counter effects anticipated in the indirect augmentation of its revenues shall be pointed out. The additional liabilities of the Trust in connection with the Government programme come to Rs. 40,000 per annum. The compensating advantages to be set forth, no doubt, refer principally, if not exclusively, to the beneficial effects of the sanitary improvement of the city upon the trade of the Port—effects which will increase the prosperity of the city and enhance the revenues of the Municipality and of the Port Trust alike. The geographical position of Bombay gives her a great advantage over other Indian ports, but the shock to her commerce occasioned by the plague could not be renewed without very serious permanent injury. The risk of such a calamity is distinctly great while the city remains in its present insanitary condition. In this connection it may be pointed out that as indicated in the Administration Report of the Trustees for last year the warning of the plague epidemic, which Government is determined shall not pass unnoticed, came at a comparatively favourable time so far as the permanent interests of Bombay are concerned. It was concurrent with a widespread famine that reduced to very narrow limits the exportable surplus of Indian produce. Had it come in a year of great plenty—such as there is reason to hope we shall soon enter upon—much of the export business would either have sought fresh outlets, or in districts where this would not be easy the produce would have remained in the country, flooding the markets, and by leading to curtailment of demand depriving the cultivators of their expected gains. Under these circumstances the Port Trust, instead of evincing a feverish curiosity in regard to details, very naturally welcomes a scheme having for its object the a sanitary regeneration of the city, that will reduce the risk of such a calamity in a corresponding ratio to its accomplishment year by year. The position taken up by the Port Trust is exactly that adumbrated by one of our most experienced native citizens, the Hon. Mr. Sayani, when interviewed by a representative of this paper, the day after the publication of an outline of the scheme. "There can be no doubt whatever," said Mr. Sayani, "that if Bombay wishes to maintain its prosperity, the city must—as far as human efforts will allow—be put into a sanitary condition. Nothing of more importance to the future of Bombay can be conceived. It is all very well to say that two per cent. of additional taxation will fall heavily upon the house-owners, but these can be no doubt it will be a splendid investment for the city." The body which is the largest ratepayer in Bombay holds the same view, and has declared its readiness to contribute its share o the extra taxation forming what Mr. Sayani aptly terms "a good investment."

The danger of a continuance of the present insanitary state of the city is strikingly illustrated by the facts and figures as to the effects of the plague set forth in the Administration Report, extracts from which are printed elsewhere. Instead of the estimated surplus of half-a-lakh the year closed with a deficit of two and a-half lakhs, inclusive of arrears of rents. The famine is doubtless responsible for a share of this loss, but as the report shows, the outbreak of plague greatly aggravated the effects of the scarcity by paralysing for a time the whole course of the trade and industries of the city. Consignments remained unclaimed in the godowns at the Docks; while payments of rents fell into arrear owing to the exodus of residents on the estate, and of large numbers of the trading community. The decrease in the number and tonnage of vessels employed in the foreign trade was 78 and 143,678 respectively, while in coasting steamers there was a diminution of 81 vessels and nearly 16,000 tons. These figures do not even approximately represent the loss of trade, for most of the large steamship companies have regular services which had to be continued, although in regard both to merchandise and passenger traffic the demand was so greatly curtailed as to constitute a loss on the year's trading. One steamship company alone, having only small dealings with Bombay as compared with the P. & O. and the British India Companies, is reported to have lost two lakhs of rupees by the reduction of traffic consequent on the plague. The shipping companies may bear a heavy deficit for a season or two, but if the insanitary condition of the city leads to a repetition of the epidemic they would do their best to divert traffic to ports against which foreign quarantine is not imposed. The report very reasonably insists that it is imperative to improve the sanitary condition of the city and minimise these risks. The Trustees strongly approve the Government scheme: by their reclamations and improvement of their estates they are doing much to further it. The same remark applies to the proposed railway from the Ballard Pier along by the docks to the north-eastern districts of the island. By increasing the means of cheap communication to those healthy, but at present sparsely populated districts, the railway will be a very valuable auxiliary to the Government plan, the essence of which is the opening out of outlying districts to relieve the overcrowding of the Native Town. The railway project has not made much progress since its inception. The sooner the proposals are definitely submitted to Government for approval the better, for the improvement is one which should be concurrent with those to be first taken in hand by the New Trust.

THE decrease of 214,765 in this week's famine returns is contributed by all Provinces with the exception of Central India, which reports an increase of 111. The total number of persons on relief-works has now been reduced to 1,166,532—three millions fewer than at the commencement of the rains. The greatest fall this week is reported by Bombay, viz., 74,644; then follow Madras with 63,445, the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh with 38,453, and the Central Provinces with 20,800. The Central Provinces have still the greatest number of persons in receipt of relief, their total being 617,719. Rain is still wanted in that part of the country, and though in some districts crop prospects continue encouraging, there are complaints of the ravages of insects, including a flight of locusts. The harvesting of autumn crops is in progress, and the sowing of linseed and spring pulse has commenced; everywhere the preparation of land for winter sowings is being vigorously prosecuted. In Bombay agricultural operations are taking the people off relief-works rapidly. Locusts unfortunately are destroying much of the grain that the ryots hoped to call theirs, and more rain is wanted in some localities. But the condition of live-stock is improving; prices generally are falling, and standing crops for the most part thriving. In Madras agricultural operations are extending, and the crops though not good are middling except in the Northern Circars, where they are pronounced "bad to middling." In Bengal the winter rice crop has everywhere been benefited by the rain and is doing well; the preparation of land for spring crops is in active progress. Sugarcane promises to be a generally good crop. The price of common rice has fallen appreciably, and relief-works are now necessary in the Manbhum district only. The North-West Provinces and Oudh report improved prospects. Standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of autumn crops continues, the preparation of land for spring sowing is in active progress, and sowing has already commenced in the more forward districts. Locusts have done some damage, but not much, and soon there will be no need of relief. Punjab prospects are unhesitatingly pronounced to be good, though great millet, maize, and cotton have been attacked by the "tela" insect in the Gujranwala district. Cattle are in good condition and fodder is sufficient. Standing crops in Burma are much improved, and elsewhere prospects are brighter. Assam, unluckily, fears that the outturn of tea is below the mark, and the sowing of pulse and mustard was retarded by rain. Insects have been destructive. Assam's report, this week, therefore, is the most gloomy.

LAST year the Port Trustees carried out very extensive alterations at Mody Bunder for the convenience of the enormous Native passenger traffic, inward and outward. This year the Trustees have just completed alterations at the Ballard Pier which will greatly facilitate the dealing with passengers' baggage on the departure and arrival of the P. and O. Mail steamers. The Trustees get no return of any sort from this large passenger traffic, except some trifling fees on guns and a few other items. They, therefore, deserve credit for meeting the convenience of the public without regard to the cost. The covered shed-space at the Ballard Pier has been increased from 16,000 to 24,000 square feet, some fifty per cent.; the area of the baggage enclosure from 6,000 to nearly 12,000 square feet, being practically doubled. The interior is fitted with benches and tables arranged in divisions having consecutive numbers, so as to facilitate the sorting and the delivery of baggage. A large well-furnished waiting room has been added. It is fitted with the most modern appliances in the shape of lavatories, and both the shed and waiting room are well lighted. The fence of the baggage enclosure made of "expanded iron" is wonderfully light and pretty as well as efficient. The G. I. P. have a booking office at the end of the pier where passengers for the Calcutta special express can take tickets and book and weigh their baggage. The arrangements are in every respect as perfect as they can well be made. The cost of the pier complete with these additions has been over four and a quarter lakhs.

LORD ESHER retired from the Mastership of the Rolls, after fourteen years of office in that capacity, close on thirty years' service as a Judge, at the ripe age of eighty-two years. His successor is to be, according to our telegrams, the Right Hon. Sir Nathaniel Lindley, P.C., one of the Lords Justices of Appeal. He is older than his predecessor was at the time of his appointment, for Sir Nathaniel was born in 1828. He was called to the bar in 1850, at the Middle Temple, and practised in the Chancery Courts, taking silk in 1872, and being appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1875, and of the Court of Appeal in 1881, afterwards being appointed to the Privy Council. The new Master of the Rolls is the author of an "Introduction to the Study of Jurisprudence" and of a "Treatise on the Law of Partnership," which has passed through many editions.

THE Indian railway revenue is once more on the downward grade. Omitting the North-West Railway, which continues to have largely enhanced receipts owing to the frontier operations, the earnings of the Indian lines for the week ending 2nd instant which are now published are about two lakhs worse than the same week last year. True, the East Indian and Burma Railways are still making somewhat more than last year, but the great Indian Peninsula has increased its deficit by one lakh and a-half, and almost all other Railways are doing poorly except the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, which is another half-lakh to the good.

WITH large reductions elsewhere the disproportion of numbers in receipt of Government relief in the Central Provinces compared with other parts of India is becoming more marked. The Central Provinces now have twice as many people under gratuitous relief as all the rest of India and Burma combined. The increase last week is accounted for by the opening of more food kitchens for children who have been deserted by their parents under stress of famine and are found by the relief officers almost browsing in the fields.

THE annual Administration Report of the Bombay Port Trust was issued yesterday, and is summarised on page 7 of our to-day's issue.

THE mail train from Madras having missed connection at Raichore, mails from Madras were not received in Bombay yesterday.

THE approximate earnings of the E. I. Railway in the week ending 2nd October were Rs. 11,20,071; miles open, 1,702·46; per mile open, Rs. 658. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,49,684; miles open, 1,701·11; per mile open, Rs. 617; increase, Rs. 70,387; miles open, 1·35; per mile open, Rs. 41. From 1st July, 1897, to 2nd October, 1897, Rs. 1,37,61,954. From 1st July, 1896, to 2nd October, 1896, Rs. 1,16,44,574; increase, Rs. 21,17,380.

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., LD., Bombay, will shortly publish, in pamphlet form, a full report of the charge to the jury in the recent case of "The Queen-Empress vs. Bal Gungadhar Tilak," as revised and corrected by Mr. Justice Strachey himself. Appended to the charge will be the judgment of the Bench of the High Court rejecting the petition of the prisoner Tilak for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, and the translations of the incriminated articles put in evidence on behalf of the Crown and the defence, respectively.

A contemporary writes:—The retirement of Lord Esher at the age of eighty is a loss to the English Judicial Bench, where he was reputed to be the greatest commercial lawyer of the day. His style was very blunt and colloquial, but very effective and sound. The following is a skit of an alleged summing up by him in a breach of promise case, which was supposed to be very like at the time it was written twenty years ago:—"The learned counsel says you ought to find for the defendant. Well, you may if you like; but don't you go and do it because he asks you. He asked me not to leave the case to you at all, but I mean to. Very well; now, what are the facts? The defendant admits that he promised to marry the girl; of course, if he's a man at all, he can't deny that; and his counsel says he is a fool—very likely, but what then? Lots of people are fools; but they marry. Then that's no excuse for him. Next, the defendant says the plaintiff wouldn't have him, she says she would; which of 'em do you believe? He has three hundred a year—and—and—well, she's a woman; there. She don't dislike money, you know. This is an action to get, what? Why, money, to be sure; and defendant's money, too, mark that. She can't bring an action for the man; and I can't order specific performance of the contract to marry, because the law says damages—that's money—are as good as a husband. First, then, there's the loss of the husband's income. Then the loss of the man; and, when you've settled the damages on these, there's compensation for the injury to the plaintiff's heart—her feelings, you know. Now, here the learned counsel says there are no particulars. He must say something, of course; that's what he's for. I don't know what he expects. He can hardly want a list of regrets at so much a dozen; *misery* at five shillings per hour, let's say; or an account of the number of tears, or pints of 'em, that the plaintiff has shed over this business; the whole to be paid for at so much for the lot, with a reduction, perhaps, on account of defendant's taking a large quantity. I wonder he does not say there are no bought and sold notes to prove the contract. I should know how to deal with that. Well; you and I may not like this sort of action. Very likely we should prefer to whip a man of that sort down there. But we must be forensic, and so you are to find your verdict for the plaintiff. Now, then, what damages? Don't give too much, for, if you do, the Court will set your finding aside, or the defendant may be broken up, and the plaintiff get nothing after all. What do you say?"

IN the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the past year the births exceeded the deaths by 97,493, or 2·08 per mille. That in a year of scarcity and unusual sickness the birth-rate should still have exceeded the death-rate will strike most people as a very extraordinary fact, and there will perhaps be a tendency to doubt the accuracy of the vital statistics of the Provinces in question. Although there is no doubt that the system of registration of births and deaths is defective throughout India, there is in the present case a very reasonable explanation offered to account for the anomaly. The famine, with the cholera which always follows in its train, was prevalent only in certain districts of the Province, and the districts which suffered most were those in which, from the physical condition of the soil and other causes of less importance, the poorer inhabitants live even in ordinary years from hand to mouth. In the eastern districts, on the other hand, the very conditions which brought about evil results in the poorer localities were beneficial to general health, for normally the Gangetic Valley has too high a degree of humidity of atmosphere from a medical point of view. The general result was that while famine and cholera caused unusual mortality in certain areas, this was very nearly counterbalanced by a decrease of mortality, officially called "almost equally exceptional," in other parts of the Provinces.

KING OSCAR of Sweden and Norway, on whose winning personality the papers are dwelling so much now, while he is celebrating his twenty-fifth year of rule, is, like the Prince of Wales, a Freemason. For a quarter of a century he has been Protector and Grand Master of Masons.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A DERVISH RAID.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Dervishes have raided a village to the north of Berber, killing eleven of the villagers, and capturing a quantity of women and cattle.

A party of mounted Egyptian troops pursued and caught up the Dervishes, who fled and abandoned their booty.

NEW MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

The Right Hon'ble Sir Nathaniel Lindley has been appointed Master of the Rolls in the place of Lord Esher.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR WEST AFRICA.

Oct. 20.

The War-Office has called for Volunteers from the Non-Commissioned Officers of British Regiments for service in West Africa.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

The foreign Admirals are discussing measures for coping with the Mussalman agitation in Crete.

TAXATION IN SHANGHAI.

The *Times*, commenting on a letter from its Shanghai correspondent, insists on reform in taxation and the necessity for convincing the Chinese that they must fulfil existing engagements, and that, if the Government cannot coerce the local officials into honesty, Great Britain reserves to herself the right of herself coercing them.

CORDITE MANUFACTURE IN INDIA.

THE EXPERIMENT A THOROUGH SUCCESS

CHEAPER THAN AT HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

The experiment in the manufacture of cordite at Kirkee is now practically complete, the whole of the five tons for which materials were originally imported having safely passed through all the stages in which accident at all likely to occur.

About one ton cordite is actually finished, and proves to be of the very highest quality; the remaining four tons only require pressing to make them also ready for use.

The whole operation has been conducted without the slightest hitch or anything approaching an accident, thus demonstrating not only that excellent cordite can be made in India, but that it can be made there very distinctly cheaper than at Home.

THE DEPARTURE TO MAHABLESHWAR.

POONA, Oct. 20.

Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst left by the morning train to Wathar for Mahableshwar.

Lord Sandhurst goes to Mahableshwar on the 0th instant.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 27 cases and 27 deaths in Poona City, to-day, and 13 cases and 10 deaths in the Cantonment. The total mortality was 41.

The cases altogether were slightly less than the previous day.

There are now 249 cases in the Plague Hospital, 14 having been discharged cured; in the Mahomedan Hospital 45, and in the Hindu, 42.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamers Coromandel and Parramatta arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, Oct. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra (extra) left here, this afternoon, for London direct.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer R. Rubattino left Aden, for Bombay, on the evening of 19th inst., and is expected to arrive on the 25th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats all.

Good Bhownagar	3 5-32
The Manchester Market has been	quiet.
2¾ per cent. Consols	111 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	27 3-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMY RELIEFS.

The troops expected to arrive in Bombay by the hired Transport Simla, to-morrow, will on arrival be distributed as follows:—

For Bombay Command—3 officers, 1 lady, and 1 child; 48 non-commissioned officers and men.

For Madras Command—24 officers, 5 ladies, and 2 children; 972 non-commissioned officers and men, 18 women, and 26 children. For Bengal Command—13 non-commissioned officers and men.

For Punjab Command and Various Corps—16 officers, 5 ladies, and 5 children, 8 warrant officers, 171 non-commissioned officers and men, 15 women, and 30 children. Not entitled passengers—7 women and 2 children.

The troops will be conveyed in four troop trains. The first train to Deolali starts at 6-5 p.m., with 4 officers, 176 men, 3 women and 3 children, of 2nd Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, 31st Field Battery R.A., 34 Field Battery R.A., 12th Company Eastern Division, R.A., and families, and arrives at Deolali at 4-40 a.m., next day. The second train to Poona starts at 6-35 p.m. with 8 officers, 6 warrant officers, 300 men, 18 women and 26 children, of 1st North Staffordshire Regiment and all families of troops proceeding via Poona, and is expected to reach at 5-15 a.m., on the following morning. The third train to Poona will leave the Sassoon Dock at 7-20 p.m., with 8 officers, 450 men, 2nd party of the 1st North Staffordshire Regiment, and will arrive at Poona (Ghorpuri) at 6-10 a.m., next day. The fourth train to Poona (Ghorpuri) starts at 8-5 p.m. with 11 officers, and 218 men, baggage party, 1st North Staffordshire Regiment, and will arrive at Poona (Ghorpuri) at 9-30 a.m., next day.

A Dutch paper tells an amusing story anent the new Dutch Home Secretary. In the days of his youth M. Goeman-Borgesius went a canoeing, tumbled into a canal, and was pulled out by the porter of a neighbouring big mansion. Since entering public life the Minister has been a teetotal advocate, and one day he received a letter from his rescuer, who had meanwhile become a public-house keeper, attacking him in very strong language for his temperance activity, adding that had the writer entertained the least suspicion of his being imbued with such objectionable ideas he would have left him in the water whose virtues he sings.

Rev. Francis Muir, of Leith, was (says the *British Weekly*) the recipient of an anonymous letter of a disagreeable nature, and without acquainting even his nearest and dearest of its receipt, he locked it fast in his desk and quietly bided his time. Not long afterwards he was met by one of his office-bearers, who, with mock sympathy, began to express his regret to hear that he (Mr. Muir) had received a nasty anonymous letter. With withering glance, the worthy old minister looked him through and through, and exclaiming, Aha! my friend, and so I have found its author, he left the hypocritical office-bearer to his own meditations.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

SECOND ENGAGEMENT.

FIGHTING FOR SIX HOURS.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SHINOWRI, Oct. 20.

The Second Division was engaged, to-day, at Chagru Kotal, fighting for six hours.

The Batteries shelled the sungars.

The Gordons rushed the position at 4 o'clock.

Casualties: About one hundred killed and wounded.

NO SIGN OF THE ENEMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

The force which went out yesterday returned in the afternoon to Bara without seeing any sign of the enemy.

A report forwarded through Shinowri states that the attack expected at Marai has not taken place. The troops sent out from Usterzai in that direction have returned to camp, the enemy not being visible in any number.

Sir William Lockhart's Head-quarters move to Fort Lockhart to-day, and to Karuppa to-morrow.

The lashkar which attacked the British force near Dargai, on Monday, comprised about 2,000 Alikhel, Mamuzai and Alisherzai, with some 3,000 tribesmen from Ghar and Orakzai, and a few hundred Kambarkhel Afridis.

The report that the Shiah Orakzais had joined a hostile coalition is now contradicted.

Gunner Richardson, 3rd Field Battery, R. A., is missing from the Kohat Depot camp, where he was last seen on the 16th.

The enemy who attacked Captain Brasier-Creagh's reconnaissance, on Monday, are reported to have been some five hundred Akakhel Afridis and Sturikhel Orakzais.

General Yeatman-Biggs and staff have arrived at Shinowri.

GENERAL BLOOD'S FORCE.

SUBMISSION OF THE SALARZAIS.

The Upper Salarzai Jirga has come into General Blood's Camp at Matta, and have surrendered the one hundred guns demanded from them. The Lower Salarzai have surrendered ten breech-loaders and 31 guns, and have given security for the remainder demanded. Major Deane will now commence to settle up with the Shamoozais.

TOCHI NEWS.

The Zawe Column arrived at Sheranni on the 18th all well. Three Companies of the 14th Sikhs have left Sheranni for Miran Shah.

Two shots were fired into Sheranni Camp on the night of the 17th.

THE TIRAH CAMPAIGN.

GENERAL LOCKHART'S PLANS.

THE 5TH PUNJAB INFANTRY WITHDRAWN.

LAHORE, Oct. 20.

It is reported that General Lockhart, being anxious to bring the Tirah Expedition to a speedy conclusion, has decided upon certain plans of action by which he hopes to crush the strongest efforts at opposition the tribesmen will be able to make.

It is believed that the Peshawar Column and the Reserve Brigade will be employed in support of the Main Column. With this object, in a certain contingency which might possibly arise out of the tactical measures it is intended to adopt, the 5th Punjab Infantry, which is a class of Company Regiment composed of three Companies of sikhs, one Company of Dogras, one Company of Punjabi Muhamadans, and three Companies of Pathans, has been withdrawn from the forces to be employed on active service in Tirah.

It has been decided to send the Wing containing the Afridi Companies, from Kohat to Dera Ismail Khan, a wing of the 2nd Sikhs taking their place at Kohat for garrison duty. When the Flying Column was organised at Kohat for relief of the Samana posts this Regiment showed signs of unrest, and was accordingly moved about from point to point in the country. It is known that three Afridis deserted from the wing at the time of the Samana scare and took away with them seven rifles and a quantity of ammunition. The Afridi who killed his Sikh comrade on sentry was allowed by the Afridi havildar, who came up to the spot, to leave, as he did, without any interference on his part.

In the Lower Salarzai Valley the usual amount of sniping continues, although the Lower Salarzai Jirga was in Camp and shared the danger of the shots, which, however, proved harmless. The Lower Salarsai Jirga produced 10 rifles and carbines and many jezails in part payment of the terms imposed upon them.

An officer's sword and the remaining two rifles which were due and a lance have been sent over by the Mamunds, accompanied by a letter in which they state they were adhering loyally to the terms settled with them, that they were taking every possible means of preventing their young bloods from making further, mischief and they did not intend joining in any fighting elsewhere.

On Monday afternoon, a gymkhana was got up by the 1st Brigade under the patronage of General Sir Bindon Blood.

The attack on the reconnoitring party from Barn Bara points to the rumours being true that the Afridis are massing towards the Bara Valley, in order to oppose the advance of the Peshawar Column in that direction.

Brigadier-General Hammond's Column will concentrate at Bara, and begin its forward movement on the 22nd. Captain Barton will join them there as Political Officer.

The picquets at Burj Hari Singh were fired into last night by snipers.

The letters and papers which the Afridi Jirgas brought into Jamrud have been forwarded to the Chief Political Officer.

Star shells were fired last night at Jamrud as an experiment by the K. Battery R. H. A. But the experiment was not very successful owing to it being impossible to obtain sufficient elevation.

ANOTHER BATTLE AT CHAGRU KOTAL IMMINENT.

THE ENEMY COLLECTED IN IMMENSE NUMBERS.

LATER.

The heights west of Chagru Kotal have been reoccupied by the enemy in force. The task of clearing them will devolve upon the regiment composing the Third Brigade when they advance on Karappa to-morrow.

Sir William Lockhart and his staff proceed to Karappa on the 21st.

It is reported that there are fourteen standards collected on the Sampagha Pass, and that all Afridis have assembled there with the exception of the Kuki Khels and Bara and Bazur Afridis. This means about half of the whole Afridi lashkar. They are also reported to be constructing four feet trenches and numerous sungars on all positions commanding the approach ta the Sampbaga Pass.

THE MAIN COLUMN DELAYED.

The Main Column of the Tirah Force was delayed in its advance in consequence of some discrepancies having been found to exist between the estimated amount of transport required for it on its arrival at Kohat and originally allotted to it, and the number of animals now available for the scale of eqipment has been sanctioned by the Government. The mistake arose from a difference of opinion as to the scale of the equipment considered necessary between the base and the Head-quarters authorities which, when the time for distribution arrived, upset the calculations of the Transport Staff.

The General Commanding the Tirah Force has since been authorised to settle all details of organisation and equipment in direct communication with Murree.

THE ACTION AT CHAGRU KOTAL.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Fort Lockhart, Tuesday, says:—The enemy has now assembled west of the Chagru Kotal in large numbers, possibly with the idea of opposing the advance from Shinowri over Chagru Kotal and Kharappa. Although General Westmacott's Brigade took Dargai village before the remaining troops of the 2nd Division, making the flank attack, had arrived, there is little doubt that the enemy felt the force of this threatened attack and thus made the task light for the 4th Brigade. General Kempster's 3rd Brigade with the divisional troops under Sir Power Palmer caught the enemy retiring, inflicting some loss. The enemy received reinforcements from the Khanki Valley which were estimated by the Political Officers at not less than 8,000 at one pointal one, and the Afridis evidently joined the Orakzais.

Sir Power Palmer left some way behind all transport, keeping only the doolies and stretchers. His force was thus unhampered, and inflicted considerable loss on the enemy, so much so that the return to camp of this force was unmolested.

LATER.

As the troops of General Westmacott's 4th Brigade began to return from Dargai Village and the hills on to Chagru Kotal, the tribesmen began to follow up No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. A., sent with the Northamptons to a position on the Samana to help to cover the retirement of the 1-3rd Gurkhas. The Battery and the Northamptons remained in position till darkness prevented their being sent further assistance, and then came back to Fort Lockhart, arriving about 9 p.m. The remaining troops of the 4th Brigade reached Shinawori late in the evening in safety.

The manner in which the 1-3rd Gurkhas advanced up the precipitous pass to storm the enemy's position was greatly admired. They advanced by rushes from one point of vantage to another, but were necessarily much exposed during the final climb up into the position, which was found on arrival to be in immense strength. The other Brigade had very severe fighting, as the retreating enemy received large reinforcements from the Khanki Valley.

THE ADVANCE PROPER.

The advance takes place to-morrow except Colonel Chaytor's Column, who with the Northamptons, the 36th Sikhs, and No. 9 Mountain Battery, R.A., will advance from here on the 21st, instead of 20th. Sir William Lockhart will probably accompany the Column during a part of its advance. General Spragg, R.A., and staff, and Colonel Barrow proceeded to Shinowri to-day.

THE HARAR VALLEY.

A telegram, dated Panjkora, 19th October, (Mata Shah, Salarzai Valley, 18th October), states:—General Sir B. Blood reconnoitred up the Harar Valley to-day. The country is very fertile with many trees; one road which leads over Kotal to Damodeh having an avenue of chenhar trees. There are villages, and cultivation almost to the top of the surrounding hills, which are 8,000 to 9,000 feet high.

WITH THE FIRST DIVISION, TIRAH FIELD FORCE.

CAMP LIFE AT KOHAT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KOHAT, Oct. 15.

My last letter to you was from a camp one day's march from here. Since then the whole of the First Division of the Tirah Expeditionary Force has collected here, and has been busy massing its transport, providing soldiers, sepoys, and followers with warm clothing to meet the cold we expect in a few days' time. Our last march into Kohat was chiefly along the Kohat Pass and Defile. The Kohat defile is worth seeing. From the Kohat plain to the plain on the other side the distance is about ten miles, and there is a good road nearly the whole way. The actual entrance from the defile on the Kohat side is the most difficult part, and here our camel transport proceeded rather slowly. We entered the defile in the early hours, and in moonlight the high hills on each side looked very picturesque. Even prettier was the view as the sun topped the hills, and half the hills were in the sun and half in the shade.

The valley, at times, narrowed itself into a regular gorge, the hills rising steep and precipitous on each side. At times it widened out, and in these places one occasionally came across a village and a great deal of cultivation. The Adam Khels, whose country it was, turned out to see us pass, and I took the opportunity of examining several of the rifles possessed by the natives we met. Most of them were Martinis and Enfields, but their owners stoutly denied that they were stolen from the Sirkar. They all affirmed that they had been purchased from Kabul. It seems to be the one possession these people keep clean and in good order. Their own clothing is ragged and dirty, and appearances tend to show that they are not very fond of washing, but their rifles are clean enough to satisfy the most fastidious soldier, bright and polished.

We had three quarters of an hour's halt in the valley when we had finished half our march, and we took advantage of this to eat some breakfast, most regiments having provided a small pony or donkey to carry a rough meal. One regiment I came up to and found the officers sitting under a tree, looking very gloomy and hungry, and I was soon informed of their sad tale. They had purchased a pony and saddled two mess boxes on to its back containing their breakfast. The animal had gradually lost distance, and the last reports they heard were that the pony was lying down on the road, refusing to get up again. This was at 8-30 a.m. They had made a hasty chota-haziri at 2-30 a.m., and had another nine miles to go before arriving in camp. However, their little pony arrived a quarter of an hour before the appointed time for an advance, and they started off again in the best of spirits. These little incidents are most unpleasant for the persons concerned, but rather comical to spectators.

Camp life here is very much the same as at Peshawar, with this one difference, that here they have no good shops, no club opened to the public, no hospitable Gunners' mess whereat to spend a jovial night. The city bazaar here is worth a visit, and is thronged all day long by crowds of sepoys and followers. Three or four Parsees have opened small shops containing all manner of stores.

Regiments whose tents are pitched a long way from the city have a bazaar near their own lines. Several shopkeepers have pitched their tents under the trees, and here one sees silver-smiths, sandal makers, tailors, boot makers, barbers, &c., not only with their saleable articles, but also their whole stock in trade, and start a roaring business selling these goods, while assistants at the same are manufacturing fresh wares. The barber is a great fellow. You see a sepoy come up and squat down before him and put his head down. The barber whips out a razor and shaves his whole head in a trice, leaving it as smooth as a billiard ball. Another man sits down, and so the process continues. Next door to him is the silver-smith, as he calls himself. He, too, is in great request. Cooking pots are requiring attention, and with his bellows, his anvil, his charcoal fire, his moulds, hammers, pincers, &c., all around him, he works away melting, moulding, hammering into shape copper or tin cooking pots, with a small child by his side working the bellows.

Life in camp is a busy time now-a-days, regiments, batteries, and corps are engaged all day long in hunting up their transport animals, and the troops have to be provided with warm clothing, each man being given a warm serge khaki coat, lined inside with flannel, a warm pair of serge trowsers, a Cardigan jacket, a Balaclava cap, warm socks, and an extra blanket. This ought to be enough to provide against the cold weather we are likely to experience. The latest reports show us that the Afridis are holding the Sanpagha Pass in great strength, and we expect to have a great battle there about the 22nd or 23rd of this month. I hear on very good authority that the elders of the Afridis *are already repenting that they have not kept the* treaty of '81, but at the same time are determined that we shall not enter the Tirah without paying dearly for it.

For the last few days Generals commanding their Brigades have been busy inspecting the various regiments under their commands, and have all expressed themselves very satisfied with the result of their inspections. The military authorities have certainly chosen some of the best corps in India to take part in this Tirah expedition. The Imperial Service Troops, too, are all composed of picked men, and are sure to win fame in this coming struggle. During non-busy hours one can find amusement by strolling round the city bazaar, looking up one's friends in various messes playing a game of racquets, or indulging in a bath, there being a swimming bath about 15 feet deep and sixty feet long, full of beautifully cool, clear water, covered in with a good roof.

The Massuzais' representations, writes the *Pioneer*, have unquestionably a certain political value, for they go to show that the policy of partial occupation is and must be a failure, creates and must create the maximum of irritation and the minimum of satisfaction. Occupation to be desirable must be effective, and to be effective it must be complete. The tribesmen can understand, and will accept the one: they cannot understand, and will not accept the other. The real alternative before the Government of India at the close of these operations will not be a return to the *status quo ante* or a slight development of the policy of tentative advance; but complete occupation and administration of the entire country up to Durand line, or a withdrawal from the Gumal, the Tochi, the Samana and from all the country beyond the Malakand. The middle way is the way of self-delusion, of a political cowardice which refuses to look facts in the face, and inevitably leads to that "alternate vengeance and inaction" which all deplore. What alternative is to be finally adopted is a question to be decided only after the most careful consideration of many conflicting aims and ends, as well as of the ways and means available for their attainment; but the first thing to realise is that two courses, and only two courses, are really open. In this respect the representations of the Orakzai merely confirm what has been becoming more and more clear to all who have given the frontier problem their careful and unprejudiced attention.

The Afridis are believed to have allowed the caravan recently mentioned to pass through the Khyber without molestation in order to conciliate the Amir. His Highness has lost a large amount of revenue owing to the stoppage of the kafilas from Kabul just when the export trade in fruit was beginning as usual. The tolls could not be levied at Dakka. The tribesmen may think that if they allow the passage of traders now, the Amir may be induced to intercede for them with the Government of India. But of course an intercession that anticipated submission would be useless, and coming after submission it would be vain.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper and Lower Colaba, Esplanade	0	0	11
B Mandvi and Chuckla	5a	0	19
C Khara Talao, Khumbharwada	0	0	15
D Girgaum	1	0	4
E Mazagon and Kamatipura	3	1	23
F Parel and Sion	0	0	8
G Worlee	3	0	1
Water Division	0	0	2
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	21
Total	12	5	104
Total to date	13,573	11,025	

a Recent arrival from up-country (Satara).

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague attacks	11
" deaths	9

CHOLERA.

Attacks	2
Deaths	4

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 2,118 and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,147, making a total of 6,262 persons. Departures by sea 1,305, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,706 making a total of 6,011 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 254 persons.

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

	Rs
Lt.-Col. F. L. Jones, 3rd Madras Lancers	10

THE SURAT PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In justice to the Parsi community of Surat, I crave permission to contradict a statement in your last Monday's issue with regard to the opening of the Parsi Plague Hospital, which while giving credit in quarters where it is least due evidently tries to belittle the exertions of a single individual who has been principally instrumental in securing the comforts of a separate plague hospital for the benefit of his co-religionists. Mr. Mody is the head of the committee appointed to manage the affairs of the hospital in question. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy is the head of the Parsee community. Mr. Jamsetjee S. Sethna, the Collector's head clerk, and joint honorary secretary of this hospital, as we are all aware, is the gentleman on whom the bulk of the work of canvassing subscriptions and managing every little detail for the conduct of the hospital has fallen.—Yours, &c.,

PRINCIPIA, NON HOMINES.

Nanpura, Oct. 18.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE SETIBA VENKATE.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, applied for an order for the examination of certain witnesses, including the daughter of the insolvent, under section 36 of the Insolvency Act. His lordship granted a rule *nisi* returnable on the 10th prox.

RE JOHN ANDERSON.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., on behalf of the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of the interim order, which expired that day, with leave to amend the schedule. His lordship granted an extension for two months.

RE J. F. E. JONES.

Mr. Ghamat, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, which was granted.

RE KALIDAS MULJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. The application was granted.

RE PESTONJEE COOVERJEE TASKER.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, made a similar application in this case, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges: Bhagwandas Amarchand Patel; Abdeall Moosajee Patrawalla; Ramraw Narayen Dhairyavan; Thomas Meade; Shaik Hassan Shaik Mahomed; Burjorjee Dinshaw Batlivalla; Peter Vincent De Costa; Canjee Dawsey Thakar; Hargovan Canjee Surtee and another; Petamber Valljee Surtee; Manockjee Hormusjee Settna; and William Peris.

From the "Collections and Recollections" now appearing in the *Manchester Guardian*, it is seen that the path of those who inhabit Courts is thickly beset with pitfalls. There are so many things that must be left unsaid, and so many more that must be "expressed differently." Who does not know the "Copper Horse" at Windsor—that equestrian statue at the end of the Long Walk to which (and back again,) the local flyman always offers to drive the tourist. The Queen was entertaining a great man, who in the afternoon walked from the Castle to Cumberland Lodge. At dinner, Her Majesty, full, as always, of gracious solicitude for the comfort of her guests, said "I hope you were not tired by your long walk?" "Oh, not at all, thank you, ma'am. I got a lift back as far as the Copper Horse." "As far as what?" inquired Her Majesty, in evident astonishment. "Oh, the Copper Horse, at the end of the Long Walk!" "That's not a Copper Horse. That's my grandfather!" Another story from the same source; Lord R——, preaching at the French Exhibition, implored his hearers to come and drink of the eau de vie.

THE CASE OF COLONEL ADYE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The information published in your yesterday's issue as to the decision of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in Colonel Adye's case is doubtless incomplete, but it is to be hoped that you will be able to supplement it with much fuller particulars ere long. When one public servant in the discharge of his public duties considers it necessary to punish another public servant as severely as in the case in question, the public, I contend, should have every opportunity of forming its own opinion as to the justice done. In this instance, we are told that a Military Court of Enquiry was held at Bolarum, "with closed doors," to enquire into the relations between an Officer Commanding a Hyderabad Contingent Regiment and his subordinate officers. As Bolarum is the Head-quarters of the Hyderabad Contingent, it is probable that the Court was composed of or influenced by officers from the Contingent, and as Colonel Adye is broken because he displayed "excitement" during the inspection of his regiment, and as officers superior to him in the Hyderabad Contingent must have held that inspection, it appears to follow that the accusers have been practically also his judges, a state of things which appeals strongly against one's sense of fair play.

I personally have only the slightest acquaintance with Colonel Adye, but from repute I know him to be an exceptionally able man, calm and collected, a keen soldier, a superb horseman, as hard as nails, and endowed, I should say, with all the gifts which go to make a successful soldier. Yet here we find him absolutely broken, and, as one of the public, I want to know why. If my memory serves me, there was originally a question as to Colonel Adye's sanity, but that myth has been absolutely exploded by what the Commander-in-Chief says. Yet for a long period Colonel Adye seems to have suffered much indignity on account of this absurd charge, and now he is apparently to be practically removed from the service, because he displayed "excitement."

Surely, it is, to say the least of it, curious that an officer should be dismissed for "excitement," and though doubtless in the interests of discipline, etc., many things occur in the army which may be classed as very good military law, but very bad human justice, I utterly fail to see why the Commander-in-Chief, if quite satisfied with his decision, should, in the second alternative, refer to the clear-out-and-go-quietly first alternative as a "solution." Is his Excellency himself in a quandary?

Coupled with the telegram appearing to-day in a contemporary to the effect that the Commander-in-Chief has "given the officers of the 1st Lancers a sound talking to," I am forced to the conclusion that this case is of a highly suspicious nature, and if what you have published is the actual text of the Chief's decision, it is certain the punishment does not fit the crime (for excitement may be legitimate and justifiable), and it is possible, even if not probable, that there has been a lamentable failure of justice.—I am, &c.,

Oct. 20.

MERCHANT.

A NATIVE BANK IN BOMBAY.

We learn that a prospectus has been issued for the establishment of a Native Bank in Bombay, with the signatures of Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Messrs. Narandas Dwarkadas, Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpall, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Tribhowandas Munguldas, Manibhoy Premabhoy, Haripersad Santokram Desai, Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Rustomjee Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sirdar Cassum Haji Mitha, Hasambhoy Visram, Dinshaw Eduljee Vacha, &c. It is intended to start a Bank on an extensive basis for the convenience of agriculturists, merchants of moderate means, and others in consonance with native customs and usages. It is proposed to make the Bank's capital five crores of rupees divided into one lakh shares of Rs. 500 each; but at present a start will be made with a capital of one crore divided into 20,000 shares. The Bank will be named the "Bombay Presidency Bank, Limited." The head office will be located in the Fort, the business to be conducted in English, and to be open till 4 .0 p.m. every day, Sundays and holidays included. There will be a branch at Mandvie Bunder, and another at Mombadavie, the business of which will be conducted in Gujerati. The cheque books, receipt books, &c., of the branches, will be in Gujerati for the convenience of native constituents. There will be agencies established in the mofussil towns. The first directors will be elected by the general body of shareholders. There will be three boards, the chief of which will be that of the Fort establishment. There will also be three boards of reference. Mr. Khimjee Hirji Kayani is credited with the idea of starting the project. It is stated that 500 shares of the value of Rs. 2,50,000 have already been subscribed to as follows:—Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadas, 200 shares, Rs. 1,00,000; Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpall, 200 shares, Rs. 1,00,000; Mr. Lakhmidas Khimjee, 50 shares, Rs. 25,000; and Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, 50 shares, Rs. 25,000.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

The following is the preliminary memorandum on the late cotton crop of Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind and second memorandum on the early crop of the Deccan for the season of 1897-98. (Estimates generally up to 1st October.)

A.—LATE DISTRICTS (GUJARAT, KARNATAK AND SIND).

Gujarat.—Reported area 409,000 acres, or 34 per cent below average. Reports for Dhandhuka and Sanand with an average of 14·5 lakhs acres not received. Decrease in north due to deficiency of sowing rain and to extended sowings of food-grain crops. In south to same causes. In parts of Broach sowing rain was favourable and there cotton rather extensively sown. Crop in low-lying lands of Broach suffering from water logging. Elsewhere condition good.

Gujarat States.—Area 19 lakhs acres. Information for Sorath and Cambay with an average of 3 1-3 lakhs acres not received. Increase in Cutch and parts of Baroda and Kathiawar attributed to favourable rains. Elsewhere decrease in area due chiefly to extension of food-crop cultivaiton. Crop fair in Baroda: good elsewhere.

Karnatak.—Area 3½ lakhs acres, or nearly 40 per cent. below average. Information incomplete. Decrease mainly in Bijapur and eastern parts of Belgaum and Dharwar where rain for sowing was very deficient. There are recent sowings in these parts after heavy September rains. But more attention was given early in season to sowing of food-grain crops than to cotton. Condition of crop good.

Karna'tak States.—Area 92,000 acres. Sowings delayed by want of rain and still incomplete. In places sowings retarded through excessive and continuous rain. Crop good.

Sind.—Reported area 117,000 acres. No report from Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier and Khairpur. Increase in Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar due to good water-supply and favourable rain. Crop good to fair.

B.—EARLY DISTRICTS (DECCAN).

The appended statement shows the corrected area figures for the different districts and States of the Deccan. The area figures have had to be considerably modified since the submission of the preliminary report owing to additional information and late sowings. A considerable area throughout the Deccan, which in ordinary years would have been sown with cotton, is this year occupied by food-grain and fodder crops. These crops owing to last year's scarcity and the high rates which still prevail for grain and fodder will undoubtedly pay better than cotton, particularly as the rainfall, though late, has latterly been general and abundant. It is rather astonishing therefore that the cotton area is as extensive as the reported figures indicate.

Khandesh.—Area 731,000 acres or 32 per cent. below last year's and 29 per cent. below the average. Decrease general. Sowings did not begin till end of June, and even then were retarded owing to deficent rainfall. The early sown crop withered in places and had to be resown. Sowing was completed only about the end of July. The reduction in area is explained in the introductory remarks. Although the early rains were deficient the season later on has been very favourable, and the crop is reported to be in excellent condition. The cotton picking harvest will be generally later than usual. In other Deccan Districts only about 12,000 acres or 9 per cent. of the average cotton area has been sown. Nasik and Satara contribute 4,000 acres each, Ahmednagar and Satara jaghirs 1,300 acres each, and Sholapur 700. If the early sowing rain had been more abundant possibly in these districts a larger cotton area might have been shown. This is not certain. Everywhere the desire of cultivators has been to sow food-grain crops over as wide an area and as early as possible. This is more specially the case in those districts or parts of districts which suffered most last year. Where cotton has been sown in the districts referred to the crop suffered from drought until relieved by the heavy September rains. The condition of crop is fair in the north but middling in the south.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The surprise of the football world on Saturday was the defeat of Aston Villa by Blackburn Rovers. The champions had hitherto performed so creditably and the Rovers so badly that the result of the match at Ewood Park was practically regarded as a foregone conclusion. The Rovers had certainly given an indication at Stoke the previous Saturday of their recovery, but the Villa had played so consistently from the beginning of the season that defeat seemed out of the question. In the same match last year the Midlanders caused a mild surprise by scoring five goals to one. On Saturday, in a large scoring match, they were beaten by four goals to three. Complaint has been made that the Rovers this season are young and inexperienced. Previous to Saturday they certainly suggested this, and hardly looked like recovering before it became too late. Their defeat of Aston Villa, however, will doubtless stimulate them, and entirely alter their play. It is not to be compared to an ordinary victory. Any win would have been creditable, of course, but it is worth three or four wins to defeat the champions. The play on Saturday bears out the opinion we have previously expressed that the Villa are by no means the invincible team their supporters would have us believe, and that their success in the tournament this season is by no means assured.

Sheffield United now enjoy the distinction of being the only undefeated team in the League, and of being at the head of the table. It is a fractional thing with the Villa, but they are entitled to their position. Singular to say, they only managed to draw against Bury in this match last year, the score on that occasion being two each. On Saturday Bury gave the Sheffielders some uneasiness by leading at half time by a goal to nothing, but the United managed to get level in the second half, and there the score stood. Like the Rovers, Bury, are improving. They have probably no hopes of reaching the head of the table, but there are several teams they should beat.

It is a little curious that the only teams in the League which have yet to win a match are the two that hail from Notingham. The Forest have drawn on three occasions and the County on two, but they are still waiting for a win. On Saturday the County were engaged against their neighbours from Derby, whilst the Forest had to travel to Wolverhampton. Both matches resulted in draws. Compared to last season this is a loss of a point to Derby, who beat Burnley by three goals to two, but the Forest improved a point, having lost twelve months ago by four goals to one.

Rugby experts have hitherto refrained from expressing any very decided opinions in regard to the new "drop out" rule, but as it comes to be better understood they seem to agree that it is a considerable improvement, and that under a firm referee it will make the game considerably more interesting. The obvious danger was that it would lead to heavy and unnecessary charging. No one realised this more than the threequarters. Cooper, of Bradford, has retired from the game owing to this very fear, and other sprinters like Lewis, of Swinton, have also their fears. The Yorkshire section of the Northern Union have wisely taken action in the matter, and have instructed referees to order off the field players illegally charging from the touch drop. At the outset there seemed to be numerous objections against the new rule, but it is wearing much better than its sponsors anticipated, the only remaining complaint being that the kick is rather too severe a penalty. Clubs are guarding against this by keeping the ball in play. It is a great strain on the forwards, of course, but from the spectator's point of view there is no question as to the improvement. Some of the clubs, particularly the Yorkshire clubs, have not yet got used to the rule, or, at least, not become adepts. Last season's form has consequently been entirely upset. Instead of seeking fourteen-stone forwards, clubs are now looking for light-weight players who can do something approaching "evens." The club which has most readily adapted itself to the new conditions, perhaps, is Swinton. It has not looked back from the beginning of the season, and, comparing the form of the first division clubs, it is hard to say which is going to beat it, unless it is Oldham. Runcorn have fallen away rather, and the in-and-out form of others inspires no confidence. On Saturday Swinton were opposed by Broughton Rangers, who have fallen away somewhat. Their team was built on the old lines, and they failed to grasp the effect of the altered rules. It is not at all improbable, of course, that they will smarten up, but Saturday's match will probably teach them two or three useful lessons. Swinton led at half-time by a try to nothing, and eventually won by eight points to two.

The situation in the Rugby world has aroused the attention of the "Times," which observes that "the success of the Northern Union, its rival, the case of the Devonport Albion Club, and the very similar conditions under which many other clubs that could be named are worked, lead one to consider, and perhaps to doubt, whether, after all, the attitude of the said Rugby Union and of the Scottish and Irish Unions and of the irresponsible responsible International Board towards professionalism is not, after all, unwisely harsh, if, indeed, those worthy corporations are not setting up an imaginary ideal quite impossible under the circumstances in which the game is played to-day." There are a great many amateurs, in the best sense of the word, from Mr. A. N. Hornby downwards, who think the present conditions should be modified, and that it should be made as lawful for working-men players to be compensated as it is at present for the Corinthians to have their extravagant hotel bills paid. It is a matter of degree, of course. Given a body sufficiently powerful to hold equally the scale of justice everything would go right. But it is as hopeless to look for an ideal government in football as it is in politics, and that's just the end of it.

Mr. Hilton has lowered another record—that of the Castletown Green, in the Isle of Man. The previous record, which was his own, was 73, and now he has done 71. I suppose that presently he will do 69, and then, again, 68; but these figures cannot contract for ever, even at the bidding of Mr. Hilton. I have often spoken disparagingly in these columns of medal play, but it must be acknowledged that it has its grand and impressive side. In match play there is, after all, something petty and domestic; it is a struggle with a mere erring halting mortal; but in this playing against a record the strife is with matter, fate, and the general inertia of things. At his purest and best the medal player loses sight of all personal opponents. It is true that, in the quaint language of the indefatigable secretary, he can "put in a win," but we must nevertheless recognise the grandeur of his ideal. It is the struggle with finite powers against infinity. There is some satisfaction in a match win; none in a record broken. Pleasure there may be, and even exultation, but no satisfaction; the most brilliant of successes is merely an essay in failure. I should expect a great medal player to be a cold, stern man, whose emotion are cosmic rather than genial and particular. Examples to the contrary may, no doubt, be explained away.

There is some complaint of the conduct of the St. Andrews crowd in the match between Scott and Kirkaldy. One report says that the crowd became "a little unmanageable," but another plainly describes the conduct of the spectators as a disgrace to St. Andrews. With the popularization of golf spectators will be an increasing difficulty. It is extremely difficult to keep them within bounds unless they themselves exercise some consideration and restraint. Spectators in mass are a doubtful advantage in other sports; they would threaten the existence of golf. Even the odd intelligent stranger may play havoc with a round. He would never think of interrupting a cricket match to discuss with the players the history and prospects of the game, but he approaches the golfer with a confident patronage and asks him what all those different sticks are for.

The Lindrick course, upon which the Yorkshire championship was played, seems to offer a good example of the prevalence of "drive-and-iron" holes. No less than seven of the first nine are between two hundred and three hundred yards, and though the relative proportion is considerably reduced in the latter half, there seem to be far too many of them for a course with any pretensions to the first rank. Of course it does not follow that these are all bad or indifferent holes, they are merely laid under a slight suspicion. The "bogey" for the Lindrick course seems to be a generous one. Eighty-six for a round of less than three miles does not seem to be formidable for a good player, though in the "Team Championship" competition very few could have been up on it, and it is hardly safe to criticise a course upon the bare length of holes. Hazards and difficulties, if they are fairly placed, matter little, however, to a firstrate player. It is only length that can overcome him.

Braid and Harry Varden played a curious match at Dudley the other day. Braid was 6 up at the end of eighteen holes, having been round in 69 to Varden's 76. In the afternoon this was entirely reversed, and Varden with 69 to Braid's 77 managed to halve the match.

On Saturday the clubs on the west coast were very busy. At St. Annes the members played their last competition over the old course, but the consequent depression of spirits seems to have affected the scoring little. Mr. Ramon and Mr. Withington, who were respectively 86 and 84 gross, having good reason for pleasurable reminiscence of the otherwise melancholy occasion. The autumn meeting at Wallasey seems to have been well attended. No less than 76 members competed for the various prizes—a record that few local clubs could show. At Hall Road, too, there was a good turn out for the monthly medal, and the Fairhaven, Southport, and Leasowe clubs had also meetings. At this last it is satisfactory to find Mr. John Ball, jun. the winner of the 36-hole "bogey," but it appears that this is merely the continuation of a habit of his, as he always wins the captain's prize except when he gives it himself.

A match between these oarsmen over the Thames championship course took place on Monday. Towns won the toss, and decided to take the Surrey station, but this conferred little, if any, advantage on him, for the wind blew from E.N.E., and was almost straight down the course from Hammersmith and favourable afterwards. Both men had a cordial reception when they got afloat. T. Sullivan piloted the Australian, and T. Green, of Barnes, the Englishman. An excellent start was made from the stake boats at Putney Bridge. Barry was extraordinarily fast out of the slips, and after a dozen strokes drew clear of his rival, who put in 35½ strokes to the minute, while Barry crowded in an extra stroke. They both dropped to 30 before reaching Barn Elms, where the Englishman was still a length clear, and he reached the mile post in 5min. 13sec. On arriving at the Crab Tree Wharf Towns spurted, but although he failed to make much impression on the leader, he kept pegging away in the most resolute fashion, and amidst much excitement he drew level at the beginning of Harrod's Wharf. Barry did not appear to be distressing himself then, and the colonial began to forge ahead, until he had three-quarters of a length the better of the argument at Hammersmith Bridge, which he reached in 9min. 20sec. Barry put in some of his best work afterwards, but each time he spurted Towns responded very gamely, and at the middle of Chiswick Eyot he was still half a length to the good. Chiswick Church was made in 14min. 25sec., and then all along the Duke of Devonshire's meadows it was a great race between them, for at no time did a length divide the men, who were sculling admirably. Towns arrived at Barnes Bridge in 19min. 5sec., and then Barry's supporters realised that their man had a great task before him if he was to win. Opposite Mortlake Brewery they both ran into a heavy wash which had been created by a passing launch, and when it brought Towns to a temporary standstill he was clearly out of his water, and had Barry been able to get up he would doubtless have won on the foul. The Australian, however, got going again before this could happen, and finally won a grand race by half a length in the excellent time of 22min. 34sec. Mr. J. F. Ramsay, of the "Sportsman," officiated as umpire and Mr. G.W. Baker was the distance judge.

At Berlin on Saturday morning, the twelfth day of the international chess tournament, Mr. Teichmann did not appear, and consequently the game arranged between him and Herr Metger was counted as having been won by the latter. Herr English, suffering from headache, was unable to play against Mr. Caro, and resigned after two moves. Herr Zinki was opposed to Herr Bardeleben, and M. Albin to M. Charousek. Both the latter played quickly. M. Tchigorin, engaging Herr Marco, opened with the French game, while Herr Waldrodt played the Spanish game against Herr Schlechter. Mr. Burn, playing the Queen's gambit against Herr Cohn, had perhaps a slight advantage earlier in the day. M. Winawer and Mr. Blackburne played the Vienna game. Herr Alapin adopted the Sicilian game against Herr Schiffers. Herr Suechting opened with the bishop's gambit against M. Janowski. The game between Herren Waldrodt and Schlechter ended in a draw at the thirty-ninth move. Mr. Burn, who made a strong attack upon Herr Cohn's queen's side, checkmated his opponent after thirty-two moves. The game between M.M. Albin and Charousek was unexpetedly won by the latter at the sixty-third move, the end being particularlr marked by brilliant play. In the afternoon Hery Marco lost his game against M. Tchigorin at the forty-ninth move through overlooking the necessity of moving a pawn. Herr Schiffers defeated Herr Alapin in thirty-seven moves. In the end play of the game between M. Winawer and Mr. Blackburne the former had a rook, a knight, and a pawn, while the latter had only a rook. The game, nevertheless, looked like ending in a draw, when Mr. Blackburne made a mistake, which rendered it impossible for him to prevent M. Winawer from advancing his pawn and getting back his queen. This was the first game throughout the tournament which Mr. Blackburne has lost. It occupied seventy-six moves. In his match with M. Janowski. Herr Suechting, who was entirely exhausted, made a bad move, and, losing a pawn, resigned, after 115 moves, shortly after ten o'clock.

A good deal of "fencing" is taking place between prominent professional swimmers, though in a few days something definite is likely to result. M'Cusker, the American champion, who has been here some little time, is anxious to swim a race or two before returning. On Saturday he and Greasley, of Leicester, entered into an arrangement to swim in the sea at Blackpool on October 18. The distance to be covered is about 1,000 yards, starting from the Central Pier. As both are well accustomed to swimming in the sea, the race should prove a highly interesting one. A glance into their past performances seems to indicate a close race. M'Cusker has also offered to swim Evans half a mile in either open water or a bath. Evans, of course, prefers a shorter distance, but M'Cusker admits at once that he has no pretensions to sprinting powers. Should Evans, however, be successful in his 1,000 yards match with Greasley, there is little doubt that he too will try conclusions with the Ameircan. A reply to Ernest Cavill's challenge is now given, though it is fully a week ago since the challenge was issued. To Cavill he offers to swim three races at distances of a quarter of a mile, a thousand yards, and half a mile. The first, he suggests, can take place at Westminster, as desired by Cavill, the second at Leicester, and the third at Manchester. Considering that all these professionals are practically in training, little time will be lost in bringing the races to a conclusion. The month of October promises to furnish us with an unprecedented amount of swimmin, and the back end of the season promises to more than equal former ones for activity.

The wonderful time accomplished by J. H. Derbyshire, the half-mile and 500 yards champion of England, at Warrington the other evening has created quite a sensation in swimming circles. To swim 100 yards in a regulation bath—25 yards long —in one minute and three-fifths of a second is indeed a performance which has no parallel. Whenever a feat of this kind is made known the natural question is—Who were the timekeepers? Fortunately for Derbyshire there is no doubt about his remarkable feat, as half-a-dozen gentlemen—three of whom were from Liverpool, and on the official list of the N.C.A.S.A.—took the time. All the more credit is due to the young champion for the reason that he swam alone, and took his plunge from the end of the bath, and not from a diving-board. Though he failed on Saturday night to defeat Tyers (the holder) in the 220 yards championship, he has a good prospect of winning the 100 yards championship.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The frontier disturbances have caused some alterations in the Reliefs, and it is probable that the Royal Munster Fusiliers, stationed at Dum Dum, will not go to Quetta after all.

The opium rates and pass-duty for the half-year are thirty-four lakhs short of the estimate, but no doubt a large part of this deficit will be made good in the next month or two. The Bombay pass-duty alone is twenty-six lakhs short.

At the annual meeting of the Calcutta Caledonian Society on Friday, Mr. W. B. Mactavish was re-elected President, and the other officers were re-elected. It was resolved that the St. Andrew's dinner should be held at the Town Hall on November 30th, under the presidency of Mr. Allan Arthur.

During the year 1896, 684 dacoities were reported in Native States, as compared with 448 in the previous year. This is partly ascribed to improved reporting, and partly to the fact that last year was a year of scarcity. The Thagi and Dacoity Department was administered by Mr. C. S. Bayley and Mr. D. E. McCracken, in the absence of Sir A. Lethbridge, since retired.

The sanction of the Secretary of State for India has now been received to the re-organization of the superior establishment in Coorg. Under the new system, the appointments of Commissioner and District Magistrate will be added to the general code of the Indian Civil Service in the Madras Presidency, the salaries being fixed at Rs. 1,800—50—2,000 and Rs. 800—50—1,000, respectively.

A private letter received from Durban announces the death there of Mr. T. M. Francis, who was at one time a well-known attorney, practising in the Calcutta High Court. He left Calcutta for Tirhut, where he was employed in the Durbhunga Raj, and where he subsequently practised for a time on his own account. Eventually, having inherited some money, he left for Europe; but he was unlucky, and lost his fortune. He and his family went out to South Africa, where he got an appointment as a teacher in one of the local schools, his two sons being engaged, the one in a bank, the other in a mercantile house. It appears that Mr. Francis got an apoplectic seizure, and died on the 24th of August. He leaves a widow and three children, of whom only the youngest is not yet in employment.

The Surveyor-General of India has issued a really capital map of the North-West frontier, apparently especially drawn with reference to the operations now proceeding in various parts of the country. The map not only shows the positions of many passes and forts not to be found in ordinary publications, but defines the various sub-sections of all the more important tribes. It will be, therefore, of the greatest value to all who wish to follow intelligently the movements of the troops operating beyond Peshawar.

It is generally believed that when the Reichstag meets in November, Admiral Tripity will immediately bring forward proposals for an increase of the Fleet. The extraordinary budget for this object will be 420,000,000 marks, to be extended over seven years—for each of the first two years 50,000,000 and for the remaining five over 60,000,000 each. Speculation is rife as to where the money is to come from. The rumour that the Finance Minister contemplated trebling the duties on beer to provide funds is contradicted. Determined opposition to the increased Naval Estimates is anticipated.

The Committee of the Howard Association have passed a resolution expressing pleasure at the Act recently passed in India, embodying for juvenile delinquents the principal of the English "First Offenders Act"; but regrets that no provision is made for separating the young girls in Indian prisons from the adult offenders of their own sex.

The net import of gold for August was of the value of forty-one and quarter lakhs; the net import of silver was over forty-three and a quarter lakhs. Coins and bullion were received at the Calcutta and Bombay Mints to the aggregate of nearly fifty lakhs, the outturn from the Bombay Mints for the same month being fifty-three lakhs, the bulk of which was for British dollar coinage.

The Mahomedan youth, who threatened to murder Mr. Percy Gray, District Magistrate, and all the European residents of Lucknow, has been sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

The special thanks of the Government of the Punjab have been communicated to the Nawab of Bahawalpur for the assistance rendered in the disinfection arrangements recently in force at Khanpur station on the North-Western Railway for the prevention of the spread of plague from Sindh into the Punjab.

Mr. C. M. Rivaz, who has been appointed to officiate for Sir John Woodburn, took up the duties of his office in Simla on Monday.

Mr. Ribbentropp, the Inspector-General of Forests, has, we understand, been granted an extension of his appointment for two years.

Colonel Glasgow, Assistant Adjutant-Genaral at Headquarters, Bengal Command, will probably officiate in command of the Belgaum district vice Colonel Hart, ordered on field service.

All the Indian Chambers of Commerce have addressed the Government regarding the evil effects on trade which they suppose would follow on the contemplated action of the Home Government in respect of silver. They have been informed that their protests have been passed on to the Secretary of State.

The sanction for a sixth judge in the Punjab Chief Court has now arrived from Home. Mr. W. O. Clarke, who is at present acting for Sir Charles Roe, will naturally step into the new post on Sir Charles Roe's return; but Sir Charles Roe retires in April and another vacancy will then occur.

At Rawalpindi on Saturday night, between th hours of 9 and 10, a dispatch box containing jewellery to the value of Rs. 5,000, was stolen from Mrs Oldfield's dressing-room.

Messrs. G. F. Kellner are prosecuting one Atul Behary Shah for counterfeiting their liquor trade mark and labels.

Mr. O. C. Lees, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, succeeds Mr. N. F. Mackenzie as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, when the latter goes to the North-Western Provinces.

The East Indian Railway police have arrested a Bengali at Patna Railway station with 320 forged Government currency notes of Rs. 10 each in his possession. It was subsequently discovered that eight similar notes had already been in circulation and found their way in the usual course of business to the Chief Auditor's office at Calcutta on the 12th instant. There are accomplices who are still at large and inquiries are being made.

The work in connection with the survey of the proposed extension to the Palamow coalfield of the Gaya-Mogal Sarai branch of the East Indian Railway will commence at the end of this month.

Regarding the detention for a year of time-expired men in British regiments now at the front, men who have been invalided as unfit for further service in the field will be sent home as usual; but all others, including those who have been pronounced to be temporarily medically unfit, will be detained.

Colonel Curzon of the Rifle Brigade has been appointed to command the brigade in the Tochi Valley, vacant by the transfer of General Symons to the Tirah Expeditionary Force. Colonel Wodehouse, who was nominated for the post, is unable to proceed on service again, as his wound is troubling him. A portion of the bullet still remains in his leg.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The seventh annual Athletic and Sporting meeting in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana was continued yesterday on the grounds behind the Marine Lines. The programme, consisting of mounted sports, was more interesting than on the two previous days, and more spectators were noticed in the enclosure and outside the enclosure.

Tent-Pegging.—Judges—Major Blomfield, Captain Chamier, to take ring and peg, ring to be 25 yards in front of the peg, points for ring 3, for peg. "Strike" 2, "move" 4, "take" 6, to claim a "take" peg must be carried 30 yards. The point of the spear should be kept up until within 15 yards of the peg. 2 points to be added for style and 2 points to be deducted for pace at discretion of judges. Two runs allowed unless competitor misses both ring and peg in the first run, in which case judges will decide if second run is allowed.

The competitors showed a remarkable improvement in taking the pegs, but most of them failed to take the ring. T. Graham cut a most decent figure. His style and get-up were above the average. McCausland and Bishop came off second and third out of a field of eleven competitors.

Mr F Graham	1
Mr E McCausland	2
Mr E M Bishop	3
Mr F A Reddie	0
Mr P F Fischer	0
Capt C Lempriere	0
Mr J Fairclough	0
Mr F J Rome	0
Mr T D Moore	0
Mr T L Roberts	0
Mr A J Peile	0

PONIES.

Mr F Graham	1
Mr P F Fischer	2
Mr C G Webster	3
Mr F A Reddie	0
Mr A J Peile	0
Mr D N Graham	0
Mr T W Birkett	0
Mr L S Hudson	0
Mr F A Prevost	0
Capt Ward	0
Capt Hayes	0
Mr W C Symes	0
Mr A M Tod	0
Mr J Fairclough	0
Capt the Hon'ble H G Heneage	0

The conditions for the competition were the same as in the previous item, and fifteen sportsmen contested. Graham again secured the largest number of points, and Fischer, who had hard lines in the previous item, pulled up and managed to be second on the prize list. Webster was not a bad third, looking to other competitors.

Jumping Competition for Ponies and Galloways 14 hands and under.—Judges—Major C. J. Blomfield; Capt. S. Chamier; Mr. F. A. Prevost.

Capt Heneage's, g a g Electric	1
Mr A M Tod's, b w m Binah	2
Mr P F Fishcher's, b w m Hawkmoth	3
Mr C Corbett's ch a p Welf	0
Mr D N Graham's, b a gel Nejid	0
Mr L S Hudson's, b a p Sherry	0
Mr F W Kinahan's, b cb m Norah Queenah	0
Mr J Alston's, b a p Earl Randolph	0
Mr A Hoare's, b cb m Fancy	0
Mr A Foulkes' b a p Idle Boots	0

There were no refusals except in two cases. The competitors had to go over a brush fence, an in-and-out hurdle, and finally over the water. Electric repeated its performance at Poona, and went over the water obstacle with wonderful cleverness. Dinah was brought home safely to get the second place, and Hawkmoth was awarded the third prize.

POLO BALL RACE.

The thirteen competitors were divided into three sets, and the final was run with the following results:—

Mr. F. Graham	1
Mr. P. F. Fischer	2
Capt. Hayes	3

Even in the first heat and the final Graham had been left too far behind to make anything like a race for the first place. Fischer had a bad start, but made it up towards the end. Hayes was lucky, as most of the competitors going ahead of him failed to secure a goal, and before they rode back to do it he passed the ball through between the flags.

Putting Stakes.—Ladies' Nomination.—The conditions were that competitor to ride a given course over hurdles carrying putter which he must hand, dismounted, to nominatrix. Nominatrix to put a golf ball into hole from edge of green, and return putter to competitor, who will mount and ride home. Competitors doing course in shortest time to win. Ball to be properly putted - one second to be added to time for each stroke that nominatrix takes. Competitors to supply putter and ball. Starter—Major Blomfield, Judge —F. C. Pervost, Esq.

Miss Symons, nominated Mr F Graham	1
Mrs Lempriere, nominated Capt Hayes	2
Miss Hewitt, nominated Mr E McCausland	3
Miss Humphries, nominated Mr C G Webster	0
Mrs Fleet, nominated Mr C Corbett	0
Mrs Hughes, nominated Mr T W Birkett	0
Miss Bromley, nominated Mr P F Fischer	0
Mrs Chalmers, nominated Mr A H Froom	0
Mrs Blake, nominated Capt Muriel	0
Mrs Barlow, nominated Mr A Convela	0
Mrs Gilbert, nominated Mr S D Moore	0
Mrs Prall, nominated Mr S L Roberts	9

Prize winners owed a good deal to their nominatrix.

Spiral Race—Starter—W. C. Symes, Esq. Judge—Capt Chamier, R.A.

Mr C G Webster	1
Mr T W Birkitt	2
Mr W C Symes	3
Mr F Graham	0
Mr P F Fischer	0
Mr D N Graham	0
Mr A M Tod	0
Mr M A Convela	0
Mr J Fairclough	0
Mr H Parmentier	9
Mr F A Reddie	0
Mr F A Prevost	0
Capt Heneage	0

Thirteen competitors in this event were divided into two sets, and the first three in each heat were allowed to decide their fate in a final.

Pony Scurry, about quarter mile catch weights over 10 st. 7lbs. For all ponies that had never won a race or chase, value Rs. 49 or over. Starter—W. C. Symes, Esq. Judge—F. A. Prevost, Esq.

Mr P F Fischer's, b w m Hawkmoth	1
Mr T W Birkett's, g a p Banker	2
Mr F A Reddie's b a p	3
Mr F Graham's b a p Kowat	0
Mr C Corbett's g a p Midshipmite, late Fafadet	0
Mr W P N Hick's b a p, Castanet	0
Mr D N Graham's g a p, Seagull	0
Mr J Alston's b a p, Earl Randolph	0
Mr A Foulkes' b a p, Idle Boots	0
Mr F W Kinahan's r cb m, Norah Queenah	0
Mr A Hoare's b cb m, Fancy	0
Capt Heneage's ch cb m, Hainton	0

Hawkmoth was some lengths behind Banker, who led, but at the end it made up, and passing the Arab and Banker, won by several lengths. Mr. Reddie's Arab pony was a good third.

The following is the programme for to-day. Competitors are requested to be punctual as the latries are large:—

4 p.m.—Jumping Competitors for Horses.
4-15 p.m.—Tent-pegging by sections.
4-30 p.m.—Postilion Race.
4-45 p.m.—Lloyd Lindsay Competition.
5 p.m.—Horse Scurry.
5-15 p.m. Lloyd Lindsay Competition—Ladies' nomination.
5-30 p.m.—Ladies' Trotting Race.

The s. s. Ormuz with Stoddart's team for Australia on board arrived at Colombo at 4. p.m. on Saturday the 9th instant, and left at 11 a.m. the following day. Consequently there was no time available in which to play the match which had been arranged against Ceylon, and had been looked forward to with the keenest interest by the whole sporting world of the Island. The match will probably be played on the return voyage. All the cricketers including Prince Ranjit, who were in excellent health, went ashore on Saturday night, and dined as the guests of Mr. Vanderspar, and the utmost bonhomie prevailed, their success in the Colonies being enthusiastically drunk.

Don't Look Old.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farrington Road, London.

RECEPTION TO MR. AND MRS. TAIT AT BARODA.

A correspondent writes:—On the return of Mr. Tait, Director of Anglo-Vernacular Instruction, and Principal of the Baroda College, he was met on the railway platform by Khan Bahadur J. A. Dalal, College professors, High School teachers, and students and ex-students, some of whom are by this time influential men in the State. After the usual decorations of flowers and distribution of pan-gulab, the whole party separated, wishing long life to Mr. and Mrs. Tait.

On Saturday, invitations were issued to an evening party. The college building, which is one of the finest in our Presidency, was very artistically decorated with flags, buntings, evergreens, and flowers, both inside and out. Among those present were:—His Excellency D. B. Dewan Saheb Shri Nivasrao, R. B. Jayasinghrao Angria, R. B. Amabalal Sakerlal Desai, R. B. Balabhai Saheb, Native Agent, K. B. J. A. Dalal, K. B. K. R. Dadachanjee, K. B. Samsudin, K. B. Abas Alli, R. B. Pandit, R. B. Sarangpani, R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai, R. B. Damubhai Dayabhai, R. B. Kilabhai, R. S. C. T. Modi, Professors Tapidasbhai, Manubhai, Masani, Arte, Naik, Patel, and Vyankatacharya Shashtrimaharai. Messrs. Gokhle, Dalal, C. P. Hasabmia, and C. K. Patel, and others, besides students and ex-students.

Mr. and Mrs. Tait on entering the hall were received with loud cheers, the students of the singing class singing the National Anthem. After a little music, Professor Mithabhai performed his magical feats, which were certainly amazing. After this voluntary entertainment, which lasted for nearly an hour, was over, Messrs. B. L. Dhruva and J. M. Desai, the two representatives of the College, addressed the meeting.

Mr. Dhruva said: I consider it a personal honour conferred upon me by the college students in selecting me to perform such a rare and pleasant function, of being a medium of expressing their feeling of unbounded joy on your return from Home, after such a long absence, and I, on their behalf, beg to offer you a most hearty welcome. It is indeed a great satisfaction to us to see you completely recovered and fully refreshed, and about to enter on your useful career in our midst with renewed vigour. The time at my disposal would not permit me to expatiate at length on the manifold advantages that we have derived from our connection with you. My continued connections with the institution under your immediate supervision, dating as far back as the year 1884, have afforded me ample opportunities to note the nature and character of the work the two luminaries have been performing, and I can without any fear of exaggeration emphatically say that I have been struck with admiration for your many sterling qualities, both of head and heart. Apart from your brilliant intellectual attainments and the high opinions of your work expressed from time to time by the successive Ministers of the State, which alone are enough, you, Sir, have special claim on our gratitude. I do not refer merely to the series of instructive and interesting lectures delivered by you from the chair you so fitly adorned —no, not merely to that, but more chiefly to the efforts taken to promote social intercourse between the teacher and the taught, and to improve their relations. The College Union, established so lately as 1895, and the publication of the College Miscellany are living monument of your earnest regard for our improvement. The enlightened views of our liberal-minded Maharaja Saheb—whose absence from Baroda we all deeply regret, and for whose speedy return from the far off countries, whither that august and noble sovereign has been carried for the purpose of recruiting his health, we constantly pray,—and the policy enunciated by his Highness has, I think, to a very great extent been successfully carried out as far as the English Educational Department is concerned. These considerations, I make bold to say, sufficiently justify the students in looking up to you with reverential sentiments and adopting you as their guide and model. United as you have been with such a bright galaxy of Professors, can anyone conceive the result to be otherwise? I fear I am getting rather too long. And I take this opportunity to publicly acknowledge, on behalf of my brother students, that we have been greatly obliged to you, ladies and gentlemen, for the trouble taken in responding to our invitations. It cannot but add to our pleasure, cannot but redound to the glory of the worthy gentleman in whose honour we have met. In conclusion, gentlemen, I have to request you to join us in our prayer for the long life and prosperity both of his Highness and Mr. and Mrs. Tait.

Mr. J. M. Desai next rose and said: I am only just now asked to address you, this evening, after Mr. Dhruva, and I respond to the call with great willingness, for I deem it a great pleasure and honour to be allowed the privilege of thus standing up before you not to sing a premeditated lay of praises, but to give a free expression to the spontaneous outburst of feelings that naturally crowd our hearts at the cheerful and healthy return of Mr. Tait after such a serious illness. Your Excellency and gentlemen, notwithstanding the fact that the world is going higher and higher every day in moral principles, I am sorry to say that it is getting extremely fond of formal falsehoods, and addresses and evening parties are voted indiscriminately, so much so that the words and actions themselves have lost their very force, expression, and even signification. It is not in these, nor in those allowable exaggerations, that I wish to indulge myself, though the world has grown quite tolerant to them. I say the plain truth, for the character of Mr. Tait requires no amplifications, not even requisite modifications, when I tell you that our worthy Principal, by his affection towards us and by his very many other qualifications, has put us into a deep debt of gratitude. The history of the progress and improvement of the Baroda Educational Department, and our College specially, is nothing but the work done by Mr. Tait, and he deserves the highest tribute of congratulations and obligations for his unique success therein. The selection of the able professors, who help him in making our college rival with her sister colleges in other parts of the Presidency, shows the powerful grasp of his mind, his unerring judgment, and his conscientious character. The institutions attached to our college (the Baroda College Miscellany, the Gymkhana, the Debating Society, the Gujerati Sabha, the Chemical and Biological Society, the Reading Room and the Shakspearian Club) are the monuments of his all embracing glory. We have our own representatives in the managing committee, and thus we are educated in the art of election, the special feature of our days. No gag is applied to our mouths. Our opinions are not only quietly heard without the least show of superior derision, but they powerfully operate on our professors' hearts and actions. In fact, we have the full liberty of speech, both theoretically and practically, and this is not a little. It was in the year 1894 or so that Mr. Tait had offered a prize of Rs. 50 to the first student of the Intermediate Class in Mathematics at the University examination from his own pockets, and this is not a solitary instance of his encouragement to us. By many such reasons our Principal's name has become endeared to us, and it is not at all strange if I say that his memory shall remain with us even after our youthful days are forgotten, and our present impressions buried in oblivion by the toils and turmoils of the worldly existence.

Mr. Tait, who appeared to be affected, said that he had not come there to deliver a long speech. He thanked all his students for the reception they gave him, and he said if they would but work hard, he would help them to his utmost ability. He would in future—as he believed he had to some extent in the past—try to exert his best efforts to perform his duties to the satisfaction of all. He was extremely glad of this opportunity of seeing his brother officials, and specially his Excellency the Diwan Saheb.

All then retired for refreshments, which were served up between the Botanical Gardens and the College buildings, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb's military band playing the while. The party broke up at about 9-30 p.m., amidst loud and prolonged cheers.

At the recent German army review the Emperor was smoking a cigarette, when he saw the King of Italy approaching. Throwing it aside he rode forward to greet him. The moment that he had left there was a scramble for the cigarette. The finder was a poor man, but shrewd, and he put it up to auction. It fell to an American, who gave ten dollars for it.

The book pirate was a pest even in the days of Luther. The Reformer complained bitterly of the unauthorised reprinting of his translation of the Bible. "This same accursed Avarice (he wrote) has, amongst all the other evil it carries on, intruded itself also into our labour to work wickedness and ruin therein. For after that the merciful God had given to us here in Wittenberg His unspeakable grace, so that we have translated His holy word and the holy Bible plainly and clearly into the German language, whereas we (as every reasonable person can well think) did exceeding great work (but all by God's grace). Then comes the love of money and does our bookprinters this roguery and knavery, that others very quickly pirate it; and, therefore, rob our printers of their labour and expenses to their own gain, which is a very great robbery which God will surely punish, and which will please no honest Christian man. But this must I deplore about avarice, that the greedy bellies and thievish pirates deal treacherously with our work For, because they only seek their own gain, they make very little inquiry as to how rightly or falsely they pirate it; and it has often happened that I have read the pirates' reprint, and have found it so falsified that in many places I did not recognise my own work, and have been obliged to correct it afresh. They do it by snatches; it is a matter of money."

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SWINDLING.

PERSONATING POLICE DETECTIVES.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, has been engaged in investigating an interesting case in which three Hindus, named Harichud, Dhondu Govind, and Rama, stand charged with cheating Kashibai, a Hindu woman, residing at New Nagpada, in respect of gold ornaments and currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 650. Mr. Velinker, pleader, has been engaged by the prosecutrix, while the accused are defended by Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Barrister-at-law. The peculiar circumstances under which the woman Kashibai was swindled out of her ornaments and money by the accused, are stated in the information filed by Mr. Velinker on behalf of his client.

The prosecutrix in the information stated that she knew the second accused Dhondee Govind, who was her neighbour. About six or seven weeks ago her daughter Baza was very ill, and although she had tried several remedies for her cure, no improvement took place in her health. Accused No. 2 introduced accused No. 1 Harichund to her, stating that he was a bhegat and would cure her daughter by magic or witchcraft. Harichund professed his ability to effect the cure and pointed to accused No. 3 Rama, who had accompanied him, as one, who, from personal experience could assure her of his ability to effect cures in cases given up by doctors. Rama assured prosecutrix that Harichund had cured his wife by magic. No money was to be paid in advance, it having been arranged that she should give a handsome reward to Harichund on the cure being effected. Kashibai consented to these terms and the magician and his companion Rama asked her to accompany them one evening to a field near the Victoria Gardens, where, they said, they would perform the necessary ceremonies. Accordingly on the following day, she accompanied them to a field near the Victoria Gardens and while she was talking to them prior to the ceremonies being commenced, two persons who said they were detectives came up to them and arrested Harichund and Rama. They pleaded for mercy, but these so-called police detectives were unimplacable. Taking advantage of the darkness and confusion prosecutrix managed to escape and went home. Harichund and Rama came to the woman's house last night, apparently in the custody of the two detectives and begged and prayed of her to help them out of the predicament they had been placed in for her sake. They stated that if she advanced them a loan of Rs. 300, to be paid to the detectives, they would be released and the money would be returned to her next morning. The prosecutrix said that she had no money, but eventually she yielded to their entreaties on being led by their representation to believe that they were really in police custody and would be released.

She gave them gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 300, which they took, promising to return them next morning. They failed to do so however, and the prosecutrix waited for two days more, but as they did not turn up, Kashibai asked accused No. 2 Dhondee, who took her to a room, where she found the magician Harichund and his companion Rama. When she asked them for the return of the ornaments, they said they would see her on the following day and return her ornaments. Two or three days afterwards they again visited the prosecutrix at her house. At this interview the magician Harichund said that he was a fortune-teller and asked for some black grain called "adad," by means of which he said he could tell the woman's fortune. The prosecutrix gave him some grain, which he arranged on a "pot" muttered some incantations and then told her that she would have good stroke of luck within a few days. When she asked him what sort of good luck he expected her to get, they called her aside and told her that a certain person, who was employed as a muccadum in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality and was known to them, had found, while engaged in fumigating and disinfecting a house, wherein a Bunia had died of plague, a valuable box, containing gold ornaments, which he was going to sell at a price considerably below the real value. The property was worth Rs. 1,500, but the muccadam might sell it for about Rs. 800. The fortuneteller and his companion further stated that they would have bought the ornaments between themselves, but as the prosecutrix had helped them, with ornaments, a few days ago, when they were in trouble, they would return the obligation by allowing her to buy the whole or any portion she liked, of the said ornaments, for the proper prices. The prosecutrix said that she had no money and could not accept the offer. Harichund and Rama said that they would get the muccadum to show her the ornaments and that she would be convinced after inspecting them that she would be losing a splendid chance of making a profitable bargain. The prosecutrix hesitated but yielded once more. It was then arranged that the muccadam should show her the ornaments in the room of the accused Dhondee and that if she approved of them, she might get ready about Rs. 300 for her share of the ornaments. After this arrangement, the accused Rama saw the prosecutrix on many occasions and informed her that the muccadum was frightened to show his ornaments and that he was arranging for an interview between him and the prosecutrix, when the latter could inspect the ornaments. About eight or ten days afterwards accused No 2, Dhondu came to call the woman to Rama's house, where the muccadum was going to bring the ornaments for her inspection. Kashibhai accompanied Dhondee to Rama's house, where she saw Harichund, Rama and another man. She went inside the room and Dhondu stood outside to watch. After the door of the room was closed, the so-called muccadum produced from his waist, tied up in a piece of cloth, a number of gold ornaments. The woman asked to be allowed to inspect the ornaments, but the man would not let her have them in her hands. The prosecutrix said that she would not be convinced of their genuineness unless she had them tested by a goldsmith. Thereupon Rama took one of the beads from a gold neck-ornament, saying that he would go and have it tested. She asked them to accompany him to the goldsmith but he said it would be unsafe to do so. Rama returned after some time and stated that the goldsmith, had declared the bead to be real gold of one hundred touch. Prosecutrix was not satisfied with this assertion, whereupon Harichand said that for her satisfaction, he would personally get the bead tested by a goldsmith and would tell her the result next day. Kashibai then left the house. On the following day Rama and Harichund went to the woman's house and assured her that the goldsmith had tested and found the gold to be hundred touch. They also asked her not to make any fuss about the matter but to observe secrecy, lest any one else should get seent of it and she lose a good bargain thereby. They also asked her to get ready her share of thepurchase money. The prosecutrix pressed them for the return of her ornaments, which they had taken from her to be given to the so-called detectives, when they said that as they were busy in this matter, they had been unable to return them to her, but that they would do it in a very short time. She told them that she had no cash, when they suggested that she should sell some of her ornaments and pawn others to raise the required amount, viz., Rs. 350, The prosecutrix gave them some gold ornaments which they sold for her. She also pawned some other ornaments with Marwarees and raised Rs. 350. Before paying them the money, the woman asked accused Dhondee, what sort of a man Harichund was and he assured her of his honesty.

About eight or ten days after she had raised the money, the three accused took prosecutrix to Chowpatty in the evening. They made her sit on a bench and the three accused sat by her. There was a fourth man, the so-called muccadum. The muccadum asked her to produce her share of the purchase money. The prosecutrix said that she would not give him the money until she had the ornaments in her hand. Upon this the two accused Rama and Harichund said "see we are paying our respective shares of the purchase money and why are you afraid! Pay the money and you will get the ornament." Harrichund and Rama then handed bundles of currency notes to the muccadum and they asked the woman to do the same. They assured her that everything was arranged and that she would get her share of the ornaments as soon as she handed over Rs. 350 in currency notes to the muccadum. She was eventually prevailed upon to do so, and she handed the money to the accused Rama, who gave them to the so-called muccadum. The latter received the money and said that he would get the ornaments within a few moments. He then walked towards Malabar Hill and began to dig in the hill. Soon after he lifted something and was returning with it towards her, when some one who appeared like a policeman, suddenly came up and arrested the muccadum, who began to shout for mercy. The prosecutrix was frightened and began to cry. The two accused Harrichand and Rama said to the woman: "Don't remain here longer, else you will also be arrested." They said that they would arrange to bribe the policeman and to give her her share of the ornaments. She went home and after some time went to Rama's room, where Harrichand was present. Both of them told the woman that the matter had now become serious and that she should not say anything to any one until the next day, when they would see that she was given her share of the ornaments. She began to cry and created a row, whereupon Rama and Harrichand both abused the woman and turned her out of the house, threatening her that if she remained there longer, they would hand her over to the policeman, as an accomplice of the muccadum. The prosecutrix then returned home and neither did Rama nor did Harrichund return the money nor the ornaments. Under the circumstances she charged Harrichand and Rama with cheating contrary to section 420 of the Indian Penal Code and Dhondee with abetment of the offence under sections 114 and 420 of the same code.

On the strength of the above information, warrants were issued against the accused persons. They were subsequently arrested and held to bail in a sum of Rs. 1,500 each, with one surety in a like amount.

After the evidence of prosecutrix and several witnesses on behalf of the prosecution had been recorded, his Worship framed charges of cheating against the first two accused and of abetment against No. 3.

The case was then adjourned.

THE ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY FROM MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY.

THE FORGING OF VETY.-MAJOR MILLS' SIGNATURE.

In the case in which R. Dawanker Krishnarao, a Brahmin, resident of Mysore, stands charged with forgery and cheating, under the circumstances reported in our yesterday's issue, Mr. Nicholson, the Acting Public Prosecutor, instructed by Mr. Superintendent McDermott, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Kazi Kaberrudin, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The following is the information filed by Vety.-Major Mills, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate:—

I am a Veterinary-Major in her Majesty's Army, and at present the Principal of Bombay Government Veterinary College. I know the accused, D. Krishnarao. He passed the entrance text in June 1890; after which his attendance was so irregular that his name was removend from the college rolls, and also on account of his inability to pay the college fee. He rejoined the college on the 17th of November last. Immediately afterwards, in consequence of certain confidential information I received, I struck his name off the college rolls. I then put myself in communication with the Mysore authorities, and am still in communication. About a fortnight ago, Mr. Peace, solicitor, High Court, gave me certain information regarding the accused, in consequence of which I gave certain instructions to Mr. Peace. On the 20th ultimo Mr. Superintendent McDermott called upon me and showed me certain documents purporting to bear my signature. On looking at that signature I at once said that it was a forgery. Under these circumstances I charge the accused with forgery, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his arrest.

On the case being called on for hearing, Mr. Nicholson stated that he was not in a position to proceed with the charge of forgery against the accused, as Major Mills, whose signature had been forged, had gone to Karachi. The Acting Public Prosecutor then stated the facts of the case, which appeared in our yesterday's issue.

Mr. James Peace, solicitor, High Court, stated that he had seen the accused twice before. The last time he saw him was about six or seven days ago while he was reading on the verandah of his bungalow. His boy brought to him a letter to his address. The witness opened the letter and found inside a letter, purporting to be signed by Vety.-Major Mills, recommending the bearer (accused) who was, the letter stated, a student at the Veterinary College, and being poor, was in need of funds to purchase books. Witness gave one rupee to his boy to give to the man who had brought the letter. The servant came back, and said that the man (accused) wanted the letter back. Witness got up from his chair and saw the accused at the door. He gave him back the letter. Witness remembered then that he had seen the accused before, exactly in similar circumstances. About two or three days after he happened to see Major Mills and had some talk with him. Witness was induced to give one rupee to the accused by the statement contained in that letter, which was written on grey paper, like these now produced. He could say on looking at the letter now shown to him that it was exactly like the letter he saw and gave back to the accused on that day.

Superintendent McDermott deposed that on the 18th September last he had an occasion to call on Mr. Justice Strachey, who made a certain statement to him and handed him this letter, now produced, in an envelope. The letter was in pieces, which he pasted together. It was a begging letter, and purported to be signed "R. Davanker, dated 10th September 1897." In consequence of this information the witness placed Amin havildar at the bungalow of Mr. Justice Strachey on the 19th September. The accused was brought to him at 8-30 a.m. that day, near Kemp's shop at Cumballa Hill. He searched him there, and found several letters in envelopes, and a small book on his person. He also found these three letters on his person enclosed in envelopes. These papers appeared to be in the same handwriting. The envelopes were addressed to different gentlemen. After searching accused, he took him to Justice Strachey's bungalow, where Mr. Huddleston identified him as the man who had come to the bungalow on the previous day. The case was adjourned to the 2nd proximo.

It may here be stated that the notes of recommendation which bear the forged signature of Vety.-Major Mills, and which were utilised by the accused in imposing upon several persons to whom they had been addressed, were written in the same handwriting, the wording of the different notes being almost identical.

RICH MEN'S MEANNESSES.

Some of the best anecdotes afloat—recorded or unrecorded in print—relate to the economy of very wealthy men. It is said that the late Mr. Barney Barnato, when superintending the erection of his great mansion in Park Lane, would niggle over matters connected with the expenditure of a few shillings more or less, while he would pass over the most costly items of his bilders' bill in the most careless manner imaginable. Mr. Barnato, it may be added, never carried any money in his pockets, and was frequently placed, under the necessity, owing to this very awkward peculiarity, of borrowing cabfares from his friends.

The founder of the fortunes of the great house known as "W. H. Smith and Son" was a very economical old gentleman. And he could be generous too. He used to offer a shilling to the employee who could pack up a greater number of newspapers than himself. As, however, he was noted as the quickest packer in the establishment, he generally won the shilling himself. One day a customer remarked that he "supposed he needn't pay the odd farthing" in his account. "Man!" exclaimed the old gentleman, "this house is built upon farthings!"

On the other hand, he could display a regal disregard of the pounds, whether it was in subscribing 1000 guineas to rebuild the Methodist chapel where he worshipped, or in chartering special coaches, trains and steamboats to carry the news of great events to the furthest-away corners of the kingdom. People did not always know whether speed or economy was the quality which he valued most highly. Once an important bundle of newspapers was missing, and the man sent off in hot haste to fetch it came galloping back in a cab with the news-sheets. "You'll ruin me with your extravagance!" cried the head of the house, turning away from the reckless messenger more in sorrow than in anger.

Mr. Levy, founder and first proprietor of the "Daily Telegraph," was most economical in his methods, and he kept up his thrift when his paper had developed into a handsome property. One day a brother journalist found him shivering in the March blast at the corner of Chancery Lane.

"Hallo, what are you waiting for?" was the greeting.

"My 'bus!" was the reply.

"But," objected the journalist, in some amaze, "the 'bus which has just passed us would have set you down close to your house!"

"Ah" retorted Mr. Levy. "I'm quite aware of that. But it was a threepenny 'bus, and the one I am waiting for will take me for a penny!"

To go further back, it may be noted that the great Duke of Marlborough, who left a million and a-half to his descendants to squander, was a most penurious man. He is said to have scolded his servants for lighting four candles in his tent, when Prince Eugene called upon him to hold a conference before the battle of Blenheim. Said the bitter-tongued Dean Swift, of Marlborough, "I dare hold a wager that in all his campaigns he was never known to lose his baggage." When ill and feeble at Bath, the Duke, is said to have walked home from the rooms to his lodgings to save sixpence. Even he, however, could be generous, for he is certainly known to have given a thousands pounds to a young and deserving soldier werewith to purchase a commission.

Thomas Guy, founder of the great hospital which bears his name, was said to have been most miserly in his habits; Peabody, the American banker, was a very thifty man; Girard, the famous Philadelphian millionaire, used to have his braces knitted at home, in order to save the expense of buying them at a hosier's; and the late Jay Gould blacked his own boots.

In an article by Mr. Francis Thompson on James Clarence Mangan, in the current *Academy*, is this good story:—"When the editor of a, popularised edition of Chaucer requested by letter from a well-known author his support for the project in question, the author sublimely answered that 'he did not want Chaucer popularised, he wanted to keep Chaucer for himself and a few friends.'"

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

THE Administration Report for the year 1896-97, issued yesterday, is thus summarised :—

The continuous growth of the trade of the port and the concurrent development of the various resources of the Trust encouraged the Trustees, when framing the Budget Estimates of the year 1896-97, to look for increased revenue sufficient to cover all the expenditure that could be foreseen, and leave a surplus of Rs. 49,200. In the opening months of the year there was every promise of these expectations being realised, the accounts for the first half year indeed showed an improvement in revenue of Rs. 29,935, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, but the failure of the rainfall had already given warning of a scarcity in the crops and of reduced exports of produce. From that time the revenue fell off, and a deficit of Rs. 2,53,800 is the result of the whole year's work. The famine is the chief cause of this deficit, but the outbreak of the bubonic plague in the second half year aggravated the evil by paralysing for a time the whole course of the trade and industries of the city. The payments of rents fell into arrear owing to the exodus of residents on the estate and of large numbers of the trading community, and the outstandings at the close of the year were consequently more by Rs. 57,926. Deducting this, the real deficit in the year's work was a little under two lakhs. Though the sum is large, it only amounts to four per cent. on the estimated revenue of Rs. 48,93,305, and in order that the effect on the revenue of the Trust of the unfavourable conditions prevailing in the year under report may be correctly represented, a comparison is made with the revenue earned in past years, viz :—

1891-92	47,83,047	
1892-93	44,66,685	
1893-94	46,29,609	Average Rs. 46,85,682
1894-95	47,25,874	
1895-96	48,21,198	
1896-97	45,61,977	
Add increase in outstandings	57,926	
		Rs. 46,19,903

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATES AND ACTUALS.

The estimates and actuals of 1896-97 compare as follows :—

	Estimated. Amount. Rs.	Estimated. Total. Rs.	Actual. Amount. Rs.	Actual. Total. Rs.
Revenue proper	48,93,305		45,61,977	
Add—				
Special receipts from premium on loan	..		50,394	
Book Adjustments—				
Withdrawals from Depreciation Accounts	56,400		1,85,246	
Share of Engineering Establishment debitable to Capital	50,000	49,99,705	...	47,97,617
Expenditure proper	48,44,105		48,66,171	
Add—				
Book Adjustments—				
Expended on renewals chargeable to Depreciation	56,400		1,85,246	
Share of Engineering Establishment debitable to Capital	50,000	49,50,505	...	50,51,417
Surplus......Rs.		49,200	Actual Deficit.	2,53,800

The revenue receipts proper for the reasons given show the large difference of Rs. 3,31,328 between the estimated and actual figures. But the expenditure, after the deduction of Rs. 15,394* expended in connection with the plague and famine, shows only the small excess of Rs. 6,672 or 0·14 per cent.

DEFICIT TAKEN FROM RESERVE.

The deficit of Rs. 2,53,800 will be made good from the Reserve Fund accumulated for the purpose, and after this appropriation the balance at the credit of the Fund, taking the par value of the securities in which it is invested, will be Rs. 11,85,705.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

The revenue expenditure proper includes charges aggregating Rs. 2,05,440 for sinking funds, Rs. 97,818 appropriated to cover the depreciation of plant of all kinds, and Rs. 21,57,283 on account of interest. The small excess of Rs. 22,036, as already explained, was due to special expenditure incurred in connection with the plague in providing temporary hospitals and giving medicl aid to labourers, and to the payment of a grain allowance to inferior servants to compensate them for the increased cost of living, and also to an adjustment entry of Rs. 5,765 from revenue to capital.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure on works chargeable to capital amounted to Rs. 4,98,288.

CAPITAL DEBT.

The Capital Debt of the Trust at the beginning of 1896-97 stood at the sum of Rs. 5,06,85,996. In the course of the year payments aggregating Rs. 27,407 were made to Government towards the reduction of their debt, one-half going to the reduction of debt bearing interest at 4½ per cent. and the other half to the reduction of the non-interest bearing debt, of which only Rs. 2,60,121 now remains to be paid off. On the other hand the Trustees, in September 1896, raised a debenture loan of Rs. 10¼ lakhs at 3½ per cent., repayable in 30 years, for the purpose of various works of improvements to the properties of the Trust. The loan was issued at the average rate of Rs. 104-8-6·57. Rs. 1,72,000 bearing interest at 3 per cent. was also received from Government on account of the Victoria Dock Loan, but the Government Loans having been raised at a premium the Trustees were only debited with Rs. 1,86,801.

The amount of debt owing by the Trustees at the close of the year was Rs. 5,18,50,360.

SINKING FUNDS.

Against this debt the Trustees possess the Properties and Assets enumerated in the statement of expenditure on capital account (pages 8 to 18 of the accounts) and the General Balance Sheet (pages 2-5) shows that after deducting the price of land and plant sold the value of the assets, including a cash balance of Rs. 7,76,432, is Rs. 5,54,85,200. The difference of Rs. 36,34,840 between this sums, and the capital debt shows the revenue appropriated to capital works and the reduction of debt, as shown in detail on page 7.

There is a further credit balance of Rs. 58,537 under stores advance account, that being the value of stores on hand on 31st March 1897. These figures do not, however, fully represent the improvement that has taken place in the financial position of the Trust, for the statement does not profess to be a true Block Account. It entirely excludes, for instance, the value of the Prongs and Kennery Lighthouse, the Light Vessel and other Property of the old harbour and Pilotage Board made over to to the Trust without charge; moreover, the real value of the other properties is greatly in excess of that shown on the books. The properties consist for the most part of lands that are now worth considerably more than they were when the Trust was formed, and are continuously improving in value, and such lasting works as Docks which can only very slowly deteriotate. And in addition to the progress made in the reduction of debt, Reserve and Depreciation Funds have been accumulated which together amounted on the 31st March to Rs. 29,93,575.

COMPARISON OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The income and expenditure of the Trust for the past six years compare thus :—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
Income	48,10,314	44,97,501	47,00,349
Expenditure—			
Interest	21,19,990	21,37,241	20,99,025
Other Charges	25,03,972	25,15,861	26,14,190
Total	46,23,962	46,53,110	47,13,215
	Surplus 1,86,352	Deficit 1,55,606	Deficit 12,866

	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.	1896-97. Rs.
Income	48,79,086	49,15,588	47,97,617
Expenditure—			
Interest	21,01,014	21,49,627	21,57,283
Other Charges	27,70,139	27,03,117	28,94,134
Total	48,71,153	48,52,744	50,51,417
	Surplus 7,933	Surplus 62,844	Deficit 2,53,800

RECEIPTS COMPARED.

A comparison of the year under report with 1892-93 when there was also a large deficit is interesting. In that year the deficit would have amounted to Rs. 2¼ lakhs but for large savings made in expenditure, and the chief cause of the revenue falling so far behind was not due to any scarcity, but to there being no demand for grain in Europe. Yet in 1892-93 the shipments of grain including rice amounted to 588,415 tons and of seeds to 411,408 tons; whereas in 1896-97 the exports of these staples were only 238,058 and 334,844 tons respectively, and the wharfage on the differences between these quantities and the exports of 1892-93 amounts to no less a sum than Rs. 2¼ lakhs. The actual deficit in 1896-97, allowing for outstandings, being only about half a lakh more than in 1892-93, in spite of the growth of revenue charges, the revenue is shown to be less dependent now than it was on these staple commodities because of other sources of income having become more important and also because of the varied character of the trade of the port so that a fall in one direction is generally compensated by an improvement in another. But the year 1896-97 having been so materially affected by plague and famine no useful conclusions can be drawn by comparing it with previous years in which the conditions were normal.

EXPENDITURE COMPARED.

But as regards expenditure, except that incurred in special sanitary arrangements to which further references will be made, the conditions are favourable to a comparison. There is an increase in expenditure since 1892-93 of Rs. 3,98,307. The payments on account of the working expenses of Merewether Dry Dock, owing to the increased use made of the Dock, are more by Rs. 15,832, Victoria Dock Sinking Fund by Rs. 50,609 as in 1892-93 only the first half-year's instalment was paid, the payments under Establishment, Pensions and Provident Funds are more by Rs. 91,885, including exchange compensation, the cost of repairs to Bunder Properties are more by Rs. 26,678, because of the Ballard Pier, Bulk Oil Pier, and new reclamations and repairs, Prince's and Victoria Docks are more by Rs. 25,709 owing to more dredging having been done, and the payments on account of interest on the Capital Debt are more by Rs. 14,268, and the debits under Depreciation are more by Rs. 1,56,431 owing to the gates of the 55ft. entrance to Prince's Dock having to be renewed and also other gear that was worn out. Under General charges there is a special expenditure of Rs. 7,450 for stamp duty, &c., on the new loan issued in August and of Rs. 15,394 in connection with the plague and famine. On the other hand there is a small saving of Rs. 7,239 in the Port Department.

As regards the interest charges on Capital Debt it is necessary to explain that whereas on 31st March 1893 the total debt was Rs. 4,93,90,816 it amounted on 31st March 1897 to Rs. 5,18,50,360 or an increase of Rs. 24,59,544, and the reason of the increase in the interest charges being no more than Rs. 14,268 is due to the conversion of the 61 lakhs Prince's Dock loan from 4 1-2 to 4 per cent. and to no interest having been paid in 1896-97 on the loan of Rs. 10,25,000 which was raised late in the year. Further action regarding the Trustees' proposals for the reduction of the rate of Rs. 4 1-2 per cent. paid by them on the debt due to Government has been postponed to a more favorable time.

STEAM SHIPPING.

The effects of the famine and plague are apparent on examining the shipping returns and yet the full extent of the losses sustained by the Steam Ship Companies is not brought out as the regular sevice of boats had to be run although in regard both to the goods and Foreign passenger traffic the demand was less. Foreign and coasting trade have alike suffered heavily. There is a decrease in steamers employed in the Foreign Trade of 78 vessels and 143,678 tonnage and in the coasting steamers of 81 vessels and 15,992 tonnage. But the decrease in the latter is also due to the loss of most of the traffic which used to come by way of the W. I. P. Railway and Marmagao, and by combination of the G. I. P. and S. M. Railway Companies is now sailed direct to Bombay. It is in Country Craft, however, that the decrease is most remarkable, as it amounted to 10,891 vessels and 182,788 tonnage or 23 per cent. of the traffic of 1895-96. The trade carried in the sailing ships has for many years been of little importance, and in 1895-96 the number had fallen to 17, the least that has been recorded. In 1896-97 the number was only 16, including some large vessels which raised the tonnage from 6,687, to 13,203 but this, the only improvement under the heading of shipping, has no significance.

REVENUE.

The total Revenue proper was less than the revenue of 1895-96 by Rs. 2,59,221. The items making up the revenue will be commented on in detail, but the chief causes of the deficiency in the receipts were those mentioned in the opening paragraph of this report, and a larger deficit would have resulted had it not been for the fortuitous receipts amounting to Rs. 43,935 that accrued from the Suakim Expedition. There was also a large importation of rice from Burma and of railway material and an improvement in ground and shed rents at the Docks, which all helped to compensate for the deficiencies on other items. The receipts from wharfage fees on goods landed and shipped at the Bunders and Docks taken together amounted to Rs. 21,34,428 against Rs. 23,88,163 in 1895-96, and the receipts from other sources were Rs. 24,25,549 against Rs. 24,33,035.

FREIGHT.

The high rate of freight outwards having been maintained the price of English coal continued to be high throughout the year with the result that the imports, which were confined to the better qualities such as Cardiff, were greatly reduced. At the prices ruling it became more economical for consumers to use Indian coal and the importation of the latter by sea was further assisted in the competition by steamers being compelled for the want of remunerative employment on the homeward run to carry coal from Calcutta to Bombay at comparatively low rates of freight. The importation of Indian coal under the influence of these favourable conditions rose from 121,596 to 255,863 tons. For the same reasons the quantities supplied by Japan and Australia rose from 10,203 and 4,152 tons to 53,776 and 14,356 tons respectively and a further result of the demand together with an opportune reduction of the railway freight was that large quantities of country coal of which the Trustees have no record are known to have been brought to Bombay by rail from the Singareni mines for the Railway Companies and local Factories. The increasing number of steam factories in and around Bombay will gradually raise the total consumption of coal, and country coal having obtained a footing large quantities of it will continue to be permanently used for some purposes but on the revival of the export trade of the port with better homeward freights the freights outwards will fall and English coal will again come into the market at prices which as compared with the results obtained with country coal may cause consumers to give it the preference. The coal, imported by the Railways, the P. and O. and B. I. S. N. Companies and Government, is landed at their private wharves, and hence it is that a larger proportion of the sea-borne part of this trade (40 per cent in 1896-97) pays no return to the Trustees. The trade imports are represented by the quantity landed at Port Trust wharves and is less in 1896-97 by 29,758 tons, the deficiency being explained by the increase in imports by rail and the partial stoppage of Factories during the prevalence of the plague. The wharfage rate on coal being only an anna per ton, the importance of the trade as a source of income is of small account except that the fluctuations are a fair index of the condition of the various industries of the city. The best part of the Trustees' income is earned in the shape of ground rents for land occupied for storage of stocks, and the receipts under this head show an improvement owing to the lengthened occupation of land through stocks not being as freely drawn on as usual.

COTTON.

The shipments of cotton amounted to 1,148,567 bales which is somewhat better than the average of the previous five years (1,057,932), but less than the shipments of 1895-96 by 25,403 bales. It is noticeable that owing to the increasing demand for cotton in Japan and to better prices being obtainable there than in Europe the shipments to that country rose from 216,832 bales in 1895-96 to 393,559 bales in 1896-97 and the prospects are in favour of even larger shipments being made in the current official year. The Trustees returns only take account of the importations of cotton by sea, and these show a decrease of 2,46,148 bales, both country craft and coasting steamers especially the latter having lost traffic, to which is due the loss in revenue of Rs. 22,613. The Trustees' receipts from cotton, excluding overside charges on cotton brought to the Docks in boats, were Rs. 1,07,022.

KEROSINE OIL.

The year 1896-97 as regards the Kerosine oil trade in Bombay was remarkable in being the first in which the importation of such oil in bulk appears in the trade statistics. The quantity so imported which was all from Batoum, was 4,031,979 gallons, and for purposes of comparison is reduced to 503,997 cases, taking 8 gallons to a case. The importation of tinned oil was 1,908,693 cases of 8 gallons each. The entire quantity imported may therefore reckoned as 2,412,690 cases and exceeds the imports of 1895-96 by 625,530 cases.

PIECE GOODS.

The imports of 1896-97 show an improvement of 24,107 bales as compared with 1895-96. The plague would doubtless have affected the imports as besides the disinclination of local dealers to make contracts at such a time there was a reluctance on the part of up-country constituents to receive their supplies through a plague-stricken city. The contracts had, however, been already made when the epidemic was thought to be leaving the city, and the goods therefore come forward, but the plague having meanwhile broken out with greater virulence and many of the dealers having fled from it the consignments lay undelivered or unclaimed in the Trustee's warehouses, and it was only at the close of the year that the accumulations commenced to be cleared off.

The imports by sea which are alone included in these returns are small as compared with the volume of trade that passes through the city because the bulk of the supplies come by rail, but the imports have an importance nevertheless from a Port Trust point of view as affecting the receipts. The returns show that at the Bunders and Docks there were increases of 1,658 and 25,468 tons respectively. The imports include one cargo of wheat and another of maize brought from America the latter by a public company established in the Presidency with the object of supplying the poor with food at moderate rates and preventing extortionate prices being demanded by petty dealers. The exports of wheat in the past contributed a considerable share of the Trustees receipts, but recently owing to deficient crops in India and to low prices prevailing in the Home Markets, the trade has lost some of its importance in this port. The exports in 1895-96 were only 156,027 tons and in 1896-97 fell to 78,456 tons, the bulk of which (61,924 tons) was shipped in the first half year, as the exportation naturally ceased, as soon as it became evident that there would be a famine in India. For like reasons the exports of "other grains" fell from 1,32,762 to 85,833 tons, a decrease of 46,929 and rice alone shows an improvement of 20,069 tons, the exports having risen from 53,697 to 73,766 tons owing to large quantities having been despatched to Coast Ports in the Presidency.

RECLAMATIONS.

The rapid occupation of the Apollo Reclamation by buildings for residential purposes since the completion of the new roads on that property is a satisfactory feature of the year's operations. A large portion of the main road frontages are now taken up, and the Trustees have recently sanctioned a project for rearranging the building plots on the areas still vacant in such a manner as to give to each a considerable proportion of free garden space and allow a maximum of space for ventilation and perflation. The situation is most convenient, and there is evidence to show that investment in buildings on the property yields at current rates of rent a return of between 7 and 8 per cent., making due allowance for ground rent, repairs, rates and taxes, insurance, interest and sinking fund, bad debts and vacancies. There is every probability in these circumstances of the remaining plots as now rearranged, being occupied within a short period. In considering the rearrangement of building plots on this portion of their Estate the Trustees' attention was again drawn to the position of the Refreshment-rooms and carriage shed. A proposition was made some time ago for moving these buildings and including the plot in the Bunder area but it led to nothing. The Trustees have now decided that on the expiration of the Refreshment-rooms lease at the end of 1898 the buildings shall be transferred to a site on the Harbour Wall South of the Bunder—leaving the large plot (at present unlet South of the present site of the Refreshment-rooms) with an unobstructed view of the Harbour and an open and conspicuous frontage. The site is well adapted for a large hotel or for residential quarters in flats. The roads on the small reclamations at Colaba on the South side of the Sassoon Dock having bee completed, the Trustees gave careful consideration to the rates of of rent to be fixed for leasing the ground for building purposes. The position is convenient and residences in the neighbourhood are much sought after. The sites are well laid out and well drained and sewered. It seems desirable, if possible, to let the property for comparatively large blocks rather than to divide it up into plots with narrow frontages, and with this in view rates of rent have been fixed, starting initially at the low rate of 8 annas per square yard increasing to Re 1 after 20 years—the leases running for 50 years with one renewal. The property is now on the market at these rates.

SHIPPING.

During the year 754 vessels entered the Docks, and 399 berthed alongside the Harbour Walls, making a total of 1,153. The decrease of 84, in the number, closely corresponds with the decline in the shipping but taking tonnage, as the standard of comparison, the proportion that used the Docks was increased and was over 4-5th of the shipping of the Port. On examining the returns, it is noticeable that the P. and O. and B. I. S. N. Companies, each show an increase in tonnage, and that there is also a slight increase in the tonnage of vessels of the German East Africa Line, but with these exceptions there was a considerable decrease in all other classes of vessels accustomed to use the Docks especially those classed as various, that is to say other than the regular lines. The increase, as regards the B. I. S. N. Company, is accounted for by the greater number of large vessels employed in the importation of rice from Burmah and as regards the P. and O. by more of their larger passenger steamers having entered the docks.

COASTING TRADE.

There was a decrease of 15 only in the number of vessels that used the Harbour Walls of the Docks, but some coasting steamers, entered the Docks and these must be included in order to make the comparison complete. There was thus a loss in the revenue earned from this section of the trade of Rs. 89,324. Several causes account for this serious relapse in a traffic that in recent years had steadily improved until it contributed about a seventh of the Dock receipts. In consequence of the famine there was less grain to be transported, and the plague for a time obstructed the trade with Karachi and Kathiawar, but the chief cause of the deficit was the action of the G. I. P. and S. M. Railway Companies, who combined to reduce rates via Poona, thus intercepting the traffic which formerly was carried on by the W. I. P. Railway, the harbour of Marmagao and the line of coasting steamers plying between Bombay and the Southern Ports of the West Coast.

ACCIDENT TO SHIPPING.

The Port Officer gives full particulars of all the accidents to shipping. There were six accidents in the harbour to vessels in pilotage charge. In three instances the Pilots were not to blame. One of these occurred to a vessel leaving the Dock which, in avoiding a barge, grounded in the mud north of the channel, but was got off in 20 minutes without having sustained any damage. Another was caused by a sailing vessel dragging her anchor and falling foul of a steamer in the next berth when the damage done was but slight. And in the third case no damage was done but a rock, the existence of which was unknown was discovered by the steamer touching it when swinging at low tide and has since been removed. In the three remaining cases the pilots were held to be responsible. One was unfortunately somewhat serious; the steamer which was brought up to the Dock entrances with too much weigh on having struck the wall and damaged her stem. The other two were—one, a case of fouling fishing nets and the other of allowing a vessel to take the ground and foul another vessel, but in neither case was much harm done. A fire occurred on board a coal laden vessel in the stream, but the damage done was apparently very slight, as it was extinguished in an hour or two with the help of the fire pumps fitted on the Water Boat Princess. Another and more serious case of fire occurred on board the Naderi which was in Princes Dock at the time, a fortunate circumstance, as every assistance as well as an efficient fire service were there ready at hand by means of which the vessel was saved, but not before considerable damage had been done to her fittings, &c., and some of her cargo. Within the Docks there were 12 accidents all slight and in only one was blame attached to the Dock Officers.

ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS.

The number of accidents to persons in the Docks were 191 of which 180 were slight and 11 fatal against 163 and 17 respectively in the previous year.

THE PLAGUE AND ITS EFFECT ON REVENUE.

Before closing this review of the income and expenditure of the Trust some remarks would appear to be specially called for regarding the effect of the plague on trade generally. In examining the details various losses have been traced to this cause. But the presence of the plague in the chief port of Western India has far-reaching effect which are not brought out in the trade statistics of 1896-97. Those statistics, it must be remembered though effected by the plague, were affected also and to a greater extent by the existence of a widespread famine in India, which, previous to the plague taking the form of an epidemic, had reduced the exports of such produce as grain to the narrowest limits, and had thrown all other branches of trade into a seate of depression. The full import of the visitation of plague in a seaport like Bombay, disastrous as it was in the year under report, has not therefore been made clear. Had it occured at a time, as in 1892-93, when plenteous harvests placed India in a position to send out abundant supplies of grain to other parts of the world, and reference to para. 27 will show such occasions to occur frequently, the losses would have exceeded many times those now sustained, and they would have been felt in an aggravated form in every part of India. It is on the city of Bombay itself that the brunt of the present misfortunes has fallen as in addition to the losses from plague that it suffered in common with other parts of the country, all its trades and industries, in regard to which there would seem to have been no apprehension of loss except from the famine, were paralysed by the plague panic that seized many of its people and caused them to seek safety in flight and thus further to increase the difficulties of the situation by carrying the disease into the surrounding districts and reducing themselves to great straits by the loss of their means of maintenance. The effects of the plague are now passing off and with prospects of returning prosperity to India, there is every reason for thinking that the injury done will be but transitory. It is, however, imperative that the sanitary condition of the city should be improved. This is the more necessary where the city is practically the only outlet for a most important section of the trade of India, and the Board hope to see such schemes undertaken at once as will secure a permanent improvement of the health of the city and remove the reproach of a frequent quarantine because of outbreaks of cholera and other epidemic diseases.

	Rs.
* Plague Hospital	7,308
Special Sanitary Operations	4,170
Hutting men of Hydraulic Establishment.	1,366
Grain Compensation Allowance	2,550
Total	15,394

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 20th October 1897.

1. There will be riding drill daily for recruits at 7 a.m.
2. There will be drill in the Town Hall, this evening Thursday, 21st instant, from 6 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

LADIES' TOILET PETS of the DAY ! BEAUTY-CHARM for the complexion, BLANC DE CAMILLIA for the face, FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE for the Hair, ODONTINE and DENTODONT for the Teeth and Gums and PUKKA RUSMA for removing superfluous Hair. At MADON, SONS & Co.;

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE biography of Tennyson is being rapidly taken up, and it promises to have a great sale. The work is dedicated to the Queen. Needless to recall, she held Tennyson in the highest regard, both personally and as the poet. The friends of the late Laureate who contribute memories of him include Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Lecky, and Dr. Martineau. The day on which the biography will appear, is the fifth anniversary of Tennyson's death.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has for some time been living and working at Brighton. It has been arranged by Messrs. Macmillan that "Captains Courageous," his story of the Grand Banks, shall appear this day fortnight. In it are recounted the adventures of an American youth who promises to become spoilt by the riches to which he is heir. However, he gets knocked overboard from a luxurious liner on which he is globe-trotting, and then is picked up by a fishing boat. The "liner she's a lady" always, but the small craft has advenures, and so the story.

It is fully six years since Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy published the fist two volumes of his "French Revolution." The second half of the work, making another couple of fat volumes, will be issued by Messrs. Chatto in a week. Here Mr. Huntly McCarthy treats of France between the years 1789 and 1791. He thinks of some day writing a special book on the period of the Terror, but as to that there is nothing definite. The coming volumes have a full and carefully compiled index applying to themselves and their predecessors.

We are promised a volume of stories by Miss Ellen T. Fowler, the daughter of Sir Henry Fowler. She is already known for her "Verses Grave and Gay" and the other set of "Verses Wise and Otherwise." Now Miss Fowler turns her pen to prose, but perhaps it is prose with a certain poetic element. She ranges the stories, of which there are fourteen, under the general title "Cupid's Garden." The open with "An Old Wife's Tale," and close with "A Poet at play." Messrs. Cassell will publish the volume in about a fortnight.

There promises to be much new marerial in the biography of Harriet Beecher Stowe which Messrs. Sampson Low are to publish here. There is already a life of Mrs. Stowe by her son, who is a minister. When it was published, however, many letters by Mrs. Stowe, personal recollections, and characteristic anecdotes, were not available. The present biographer is Mrs. James T. Fields, an American lady, who was on terms of close friendship with Mrs. Stowe. The volume will have a good portrait of the authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin."

A book of travel and sport, and an anthology of verse, will be published next week by Messrs. Chapman. The former is an account by Mr. Anderson Bryden, a well-known sportsman, of his experiences in South Africa. He gives us this under the heading "Nature and Sport in South Africa," which means that natural history has a full place in the volume. The other book is entitled "Four Poets," and is a selection by Mr. Oswald Crawfurd from the works of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, and Keats. It is really a companion to the "Lyrical Verse from Elizabeth to Victoria," for which Mr. Crawfurd found a wide welcome last year.

Not long ago Mr. Aymer Vallance wrote an appreciation of the art of William Morris, and another book is arising out of it. This aims at being a full and accurate record of the public life of Morris, and it will also be published by Messrs. Bell. It is needless to dwell on the influence which Morris exerted in respect to artistic taste among the English-speaking peoples. Mr. Vallance writes of him from every side—poet, romancer, and translator, designer, manufacturer, and printer, social reformer and public speaker.

A couple of interesting books, translated from the French, are soon to be issued by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. M. Francois Coillard, a French traveller and missionary in Africa, has written his experiences under the title "On the Threshold of Central Africa." The other work is by M. Auguste Sabatier on the "Outlines of a Philosophy of Religion." The volume has three parts, which link into each other. The first treats of religion and its origin, the second of Christianity and its essence, the third of dogma and its nature.

The Duc de la Tremoille has prepared for publication the "Souvenirs de la Princesse de Tarente." The Princess was one of Marie Antoinette's ladies of honor. Only a limited edition of this work is to be issued.—An important historical work, dealing with the French Revolution, is to be issued early in October. Its title is "La Revolution Francaise vue de l'Etranger," and it is based on the hitherto unpublished letters of Mallet du Pan written from London and Berne. This material is edited by M. Francois Descostes, whose two standard volumes on Joseph de Maistre are well known. M. Auguste Cyrdier is about to publish a volume dealing with the private life of Stendhal. The work is based on a number of unpublished documents that have recently come to light. "Comment a vecu Stendhal" is likely to be the title of the book, for which M. Casimir Striyenski the well-known Stendhal specialist, has written a preface. M. Jules Bois's forthcoming work, a volume of short stories, entitled "La Femme Inquiete," will be ready early in October. M. Jules Bois is at present engaged on a novel which he expects to finish in the course of the winter, and to issue under the title, "La Revoltee."

Mr. Crockett is publishing with Messrs. Gardner. Darton and Co. a volume for boys old and young, entitled "The Surprising Adventures of Sir Toady Lion, with those of General Napoleon Smith." The Empress Messenger" is a book of railway tales by an actual engine-driver, which Messrs. Chatto are to publish. The author is Mr. C. Warman, an American.—Mr. John Lace will publish a story of life and adventure in China by a writer who uses the *nom de guerre* "Julian Croskey." The novel has the title "Max."—Miss Emily Lawles, has written a new volume of stories of Irish life, entitled "Traits and Confidences." It will be published by Messrs. Methuen. The first edition of the sixpenny "Lorna Doone" was a hundred thousand copies. It was taken up at once, and a second edition of fifty thousand copies is in preparation.

"The Private Papers of William Wilberforce," edited with a preface by Mr. A. M. Wilberforce, are about to be published by Mr. Unwin. Among them are letters from Mr. Pitt which were found in a disused cupboard and of which by the way, Lord Rosebery made use in his Life of the statesman. The letters to Wilberforce's daughter Elizabeth and his son Samuel, afterwards Bishop of Oxford, are extracted from a collection of six hundred. The volume also contains an interesting appreciation of Pitt by his friend Wilbersorce, of whom a photogravure portrait is given as a frontispiece.

Dr. Weir Mitchell's new novel, "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," will be published next week by Mr Unwin. Hugh Wynne is described as some time Brevet Lieutenant Colonel on General Washington's staff. The Free Quakers separated themselves from the orthodox body on the ground that active resistance, even to bloodshed, was justifiable under the circumstances of the war.

Messrs. Cassell and Co. have received the following letter from Lord Wolseley: "I have received" The story of the Sea,' and have gone over its pages with all the pleasure 'Peter Parley's Annual' used to give me as a boy. It is calculated to make all boys who read it long to go to sea—a feeling that cannot be too strongly taught the youth of a nation to which the navy is essential for its existence." Messrs. Cassell and Co. are about to publish a cheap weekly issue of "The Story of the Sea," the first number of which will be ready on October 8th.

Art lovers will be interested to know that Messrs. Boussod, Valadon and Co., of Paris, and of Regent street, have transferred their business as publishers of engravings and illustrated books, printsellers, and manufacturers of Goupilgravure, to Messrs. Jean Boussod, Manzi, Joyant and Co., of 25, Bedford-street, Strand. But Valadon and Co. will continue the exhibition and sale of paintings, bronzes, &c., at the Goupil Gallery, Regent-street, as before.

"Capitals at Play" is, says "The Bookman," a title of a series of articles about to be written by Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson, editor of Messrs. Innes and Co.'s Athletic Library. The author has made a tour of the European capitals. He has endeavoured to show us the common recreations of the various classes in the cities concerned, and roves freely from palace to slum.

The October part of "The Encyclopædia of Sport," publishing under the joint editorship of the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, Mr. Hedley Peek, and Mr. F. G. Aflalo (Laurence and Bullen) sustains the reputation which this work has already won as the most sumptuous as well as most comprehensive of existing works of its kind. It continues the alphabetical sequence of headings from "Gamekeepers" to "Hare," and contains many interesting articles. Readers of Mr. Willis Bund's sketch of the history of our Game Laws will probably be surprised to learn that before the passing of the Game Act—at a period still within the memory of many old persons—a man was not permitted to shoot game even on his own land unless he were an esquire or person of higher degree. A notable article also is that by Mr. Gouden Smith on Golf, with its numerous elucidatory pictures, together with Miss Louie Mackerns subsequent article on "Ladies Golf." Equally deserving of special reference are Mr. J. C. Shepherds article on the famous Grassmere sports, Mr. William Seniors Grayling, and Mr. H. F. Phillips's article on the mechanical features of guns of all classes, prefaced by Mr. W. G. Craven's article on "Buying a Gun." It will be perceived that the Encyclopædia is the fruit of the labour of many specialists, under the direction of the editors. In no other way, indeed, would it be possible to produce a work of equal authority dealing with so wide a field.

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DR. WHITMORE, *Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.* "My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."
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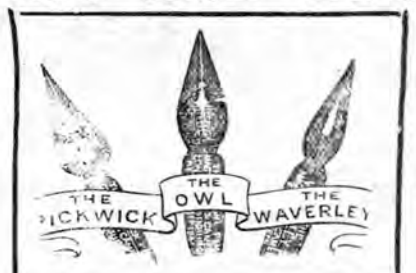

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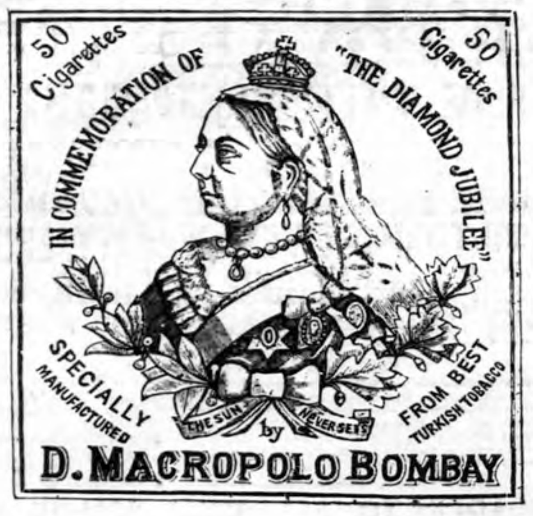
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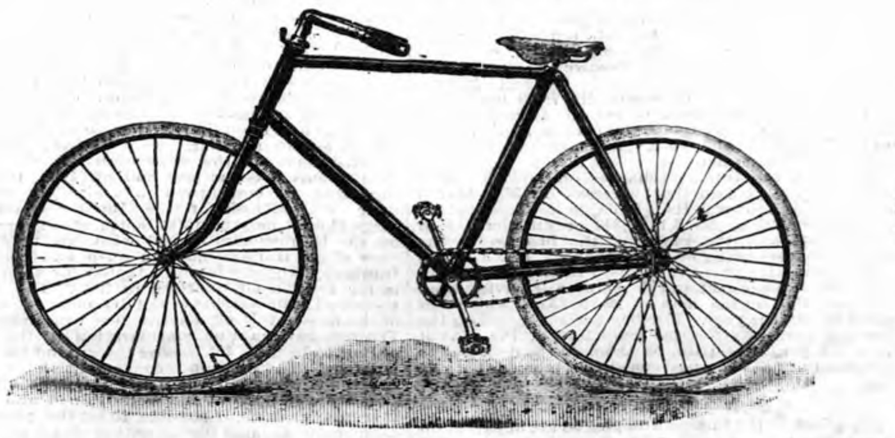

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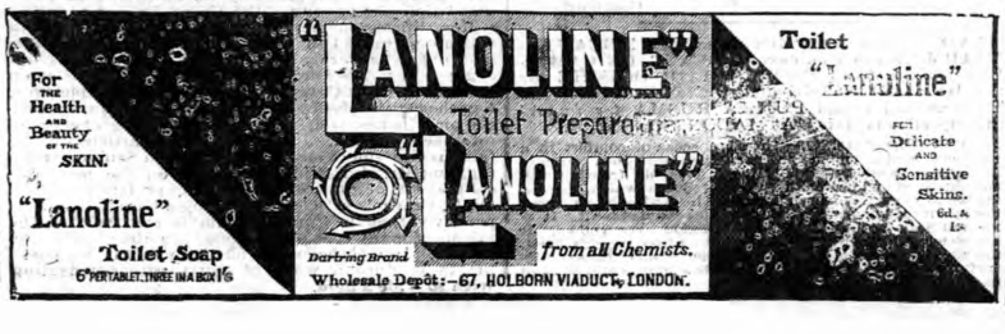
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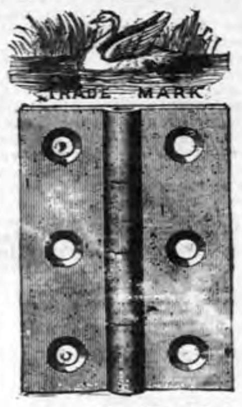

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